Sons, Go Forward When We Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too, For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times

Crush America and Britain! Enemy of Asia, Enemy of Order, Enemy of Peace

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GRAND MEETING OF RESERVISTS IS MAPPED OUT

Warriors on Non-Active List Will Demonstrate Fighting Spirit on Rescript Day

MASS RITES SCHEDULED

Bayonet Drills at Yasukuni Shrine to Form Part of Big Program

Preparations are nearing completion for the Grand Meetings of the Imperial Reservists which have been called in all parts of the country for the coming Imperial Rescript Observance Day on August 8 to demonstrate the grim resolution of the Imperial Reservists' Association not to tolerate the least of American and British tyrannies and to give the enemies no chance to violate the sacred land of the Empire.

Plans for the Grand Meeting of the Imperial Reservists in Tokyo have been elaborated.

Attended by nearly 1,300 representatives of the Reservists belonging to the Tokyo federated branch of the Association, the Grand Meeting will be held at 1:30 p.m. in the auditorium of Senshu University at Kudan.

There will be the national mass rites at the outset of the function.

Then addresses of instructions will be delivered by General Ikutaro Inouye, President of the Imperial Reservists' Association, Lieutenant-General Kuribayashi, Commander of the Tokyo Division, Major-General Kawada, head of the federated branch in Tokyo of the Imperial Reservists' Association, concurrently director of the recruits section of the Tokyo Division, and Major-General Murakami, manager of the Tokyo branch of the Association. Words of encouragement will be spoken by Governor Shigeo Otachi of Tokyo Metropolis.

The ceremony will be over with a declaration by Major-General Yamauchi, manager of the Setagaya sub-branch of the Association, concurrently assistant manager of the Tokyo federated branch.

March to Yasukuni

Then the representatives, bearing bamboo spears will march to the Yasukuni Shrine to pay homage there.

Then they will be inspected by Major-General Murakami at the outer garden of the shrine.

Under the command of Major-General Murakami, selected reservists will go through a series of bayonet drills.

The whole event will be a demonstration of the spirit of the Imperial Reservists who have a conviction that they are the bulwarks of the State in spite of the fact that they are behind the guns.

TATUNG POLICE NAB 368 CHINESE REDS

Tried to Spread Communism in Mengchiang

Domei

KALGAN, August 6.—The Tatung Provincial Police Corps recently rounded-up a gang of 368 Chinese Communists in the granary region irrigated by the Sangkien River which flows along the borders of Tatung, Hunguan, Kwangling, Yangshan and Tienchen, it was learned here today.

It was also revealed that the arrested Chinese belonged to the Chinese Communist Eighth Route Army and had been attempting to spread Communism in Mengchiang.

U.S. TO DRAFT DOCTORS

6,000 From 18 to 45 Years to Enter Medical Service

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 5.—The American Medical Association disclosed today that 6,000 physicians and surgeons will be drafted for medical services in the United States forces by the end of this year, according to a Washington report.

American doctors between 18 and 45 years of age will be liable for conscription.

Army Officer's Wife Dies

Mrs. Kikuko Nishiura, 32, wife of Colonel Susumu Nishiura, head of the Military Affairs Section of the War Ministry, died from illness at her home in Setagaya on Friday.

Chungking Leaders Resent Criticisms by U.S. Scribes

Regime Sends Messages to American Newspapers Protesting Against Such Articles as by Hanson Baldwin, Clark Lee and Others

Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, through the columns of that paper and the pages of the Reader's Digest disclosed the other day the weakening state of the Chungking regime, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Mainichi.

Clark Lee, reporter of the Associated Press, aired his view that Chungking was getting into a position where it would be impossible for it to go on with the war of resistance any longer.

These are not the only writers who show themselves disappointed in Chungking.

The development of such a disposition on the part of Americans to make a public disclosure of the condition of Chungking is dismaying Chiang Kai-shek and other Chungking leaders who are relying entirely on America. The effect of this on some elements in Chungking is one of intense resentment at America.

Chungking has caused its Vice Propaganda Minister, Tung Hsien-kuang, to send messages to various American newspapers the drift of which was:

"We are amazed by the lack of the realization of the current situation on the part of American commentators like those who feel as though Chungking was nothing better than a geographer's expression (a term used by Hanson Baldwin) and are put on our guard by the behavior of such writers. The officials and people of Chungking resent the recent criticisms as they have never done before."

Chungking is half making explanations and half rebutting these charges.

On the other hand it has decided to accord better treatment to foreigners, especially American newspapermen. It just wants to enlighten foreigners regarding China, as it put it.

Chiang Kai-shek on July 31 telegraphed orders to the commanders of various battle districts and of various army units, instructing them to see that there is at least one interpreter set up in each battle district and at each headquarters. If such interpreters can not be found, General Shang Chen, member of the Military Committee is to be notified. Then the central authorities will provide them.

ARGENTINA'S STAND CAUSES U.S. ACTION

F.D.R. Prohibits Exports Ired at Continued Neutrality of S. American Nation

Domei

LISBON, August 6.—The wishful thinking of the Anglo-Americans that the new Argentine Government would throw overboard the country's traditional neutrality has now been proven to have been of absolutely no avail, with the result that the Anglo-Americans have begun to apply heavy pressure and insidious propaganda on the South American nation.

When in early June a revolution broke out in Argentina, American government quarters jumped to the conclusion that the South American republic would then throw overboard its policy of neutrality. With the passage of time, however, no change could be seen in the Argentine government's foreign policy and the angered United States government on August 3, finally took the drastic step of prohibiting exports to Argentina.

At the time General Pedro Ramirez became president and Rear Admiral Segundo Storni foreign minister, the Argentine government made a declaration concerning co-defense of the American hemisphere, wishing to be in complete harmony with the various American nations. That declaration the Anglo-Americans took to be the first step toward a change in Argentina's policy.

Wishful Thinking of No Avail

As time passed, however, each bit of Anglo-American wishful thinking was overturned by the Argentine government's policies. The new government postponed the presidential elections indefinitely, and erased the "provisional" from the provisional government. The government went further; it closed down the newspaper Junta de la Victoria, the most powerful Argentine anti-Axis organ, suspended publication of the Accion Argentina and indicted labor organizations.

The changes which took place in the provincial governorship too were such that they seemed to conflict fundamentally with the freedom and diplomacy the government professed to stand for. With the Argentine government moving in that manner the governments of America and Britain started their insidious propaganda organs in motion with the B.B.C. broadcasting recently a view alleged to have been gained by an American reporter that "The Argentine government is anti-Semitic, anti-American hemisphere, and pro-Axis."

Against this "foreign slander of the Argentine government's foreign policy," the government issued the following declaration: "Rumors that the Argentine government is considering a certain political change

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ISONO HITS DEMANDS OF ENEMY LEADERS

Dwells on F.D.R., Churchill's Talks That Neutrals Should Not Protect Refugees

When President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill demanded that neutral countries refuse to offer shelter to enemy political refugees, these two dictators are infringing upon international law and also show no respect of the right of sovereign nations, Yuzo Isono, deputy spokesman of the Board of Information, declared on Friday, at his conference with foreign correspondents.

"The Roosevelt-Churchill demand to neutral countries that they refuse to offer asylum to enemy political refugees represents the most brazen breach of international law and disrespect of the right of sovereign nations," he stated.

"At his press conference about a week ago, President Roosevelt issued a statement in which he said: 'I can only say that the Government of the United States would regard the action of a neutral Government in offering asylum to Axis leaders or their tools as inconsistent with the principles for which the United Nations are fighting.'

"Mr. Roosevelt should be reminded that it is he who is inconsistent. The only point in which he is consistent is that he considers that he can disregard international law whenever he deems it convenient. While the United States maintained neutrality, she consistently ignored the obligations incumbent upon a neutral state, but once in the war she has chosen to trample willfully over the rights of neutral states."

Italians' Spirit High

In another statement made the same day, Mr. Isono touched on the disappointment of the Anglo-American camp anent the political change in Italy stating that the enemy's jubilation was shortlived for the Italians are ever more alert to fight the invaders.

He said:

"After the first outbursts of jubilation and wishful thinking on the part of Americans and the British over the political change in Italy, they have gradually awakened to find themselves up the wrong tree.

"They are now face to face with the hard fact that instead of finding a demoralized Italy, they are confronted with an even more determined, united and fighting Italy, with a people fired with a still greater patriotic fervor, fighting to preserve their homeland against the Anglo-American invaders with true devotion to the Tripartite Pact."

Mitsui Employes Donate

Employes of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, helping forward national policy in the Southern Regions, contributed the sum of ¥649 to the Asahi fund for the building of military planes through the Macassar office of the paper.

NIPPON MAKING RAPID STRIDES IN WAR OUTPUT

Prime Minister Tojo Makes Encouraging Statement at Cabinet Meeting

NAGOYA FINDINGS GIVEN

Lauds Boost in Aircraft Industry—Shigemitsu Reports On European Situation

War production in Japan is progressing at a steady tempo, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo reported at the regular Cabinet meeting on Friday.

The Prime Minister had left Tokyo on August 3 on a tour of inspection of the war and general industrial activities in Nagoya and its environs and returned to the capital on Thursday afternoon.

Accordingly at the outset of the Cabinet meeting on Friday, he made a detailed report on his findings in the Chukyo area, especially the steady increase in production seen in the aircraft industry, the strengthening of transportation and communications, shipping and other key industries. He emphasized the fact that, thanks to the unremitting efforts being made toward that end, the production boost program is working out in a sound and strong rhythm.

Following General Tojo's address, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu reported on the European war situation.

He gave an account of the political change in Italy and the latest developments on the German-Soviet Front in Russia and the Sicilian Front. Views were then exchanged among the various Ministers present. The meeting closed at 12:15 p.m.

U.S. BUILDS MORE SHIPS

Claims 158 Completed at Various Yards During July

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 4.—The United States Maritime Commission announced that during July, 158 vessels with an aggregate of 1,670,700 deadweight tons were completed at various shipbuilding yards in the United States, according to a Washington report.

This makes an aggregate of the total new ships built in that country 1,943 with 10,485,500 deadweight tons during the first seven months of this year. The figure is almost the same as that owned by the United States before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it is further claimed.

Stratmeyer in India

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 5.—The United States War Department, according to a Washington dispatch, announced today that Lieutenant-General George Stratmeyer, Chief of the United States Air Corps Staff, had arrived in India. Lieutenant-General Stratmeyer is scheduled to confer with Major-General Clayton Bissel, Commander of the 10th United States Air Squadron in India and Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the 14th United States Air Squadron in Chungking.

3 FOE VESSELS SUNK IN SICILY BY LUFTWAFFE

Reich Raids Palermo, Sending Down 1 Destroyer and 2 Merchant Ships

12 OTHERS DAMAGED

Anglo-U.S. Troops and Tanks Bombed in Nicosia—23 Enemy Bombers Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN August 5.—Strong German bomber and Stuka formations, raiding the Anglo-American transport fleet and men-of-war in the harbor of Palermo as well as the harbor installations, achieved remarkable successes in spite of the violent fighter and anti-aircraft defense.

While the Stukas attacked the enemy men-of-war, sinking one destroyer and heavily damaging another three as well as one light cruiser, German heavy bombers sank two merchant ships totaling some 13,000 gross register tons.

Furthermore, they damaged eight merchant ships aggregating 30,000 tons so heavily that a number of them are regarded as total loss. In the harbor installations and warehouses big fires were started which were observed by the returning German machines from a distance of more than 70 kilometers.

German battle planes, strongly escorted by fighters, bombed Anglo-American troop and tank deployments in the area of Nicosia with telling effect. Battery emplacements and motorcar concentrations were heavily machine-gunned. Numerous motor trucks and one broadcasting station were destroyed.

In fierce aerial combats with escorting German fighters, two Spitfires were shot down while two Kittyhawk machines were seen making an emergency landing. One German fighter is missing. When repulsing enemy air attacks, German fighters further downed 23 enemy bombers.

The British aircraft-carrier of the Illustrious type which had been heavily damaged by Axis bombers off Sicily was taken to Gibraltar. The ship's hull on starboard was torn up at a width of three to four meters by an air torpedo. The dock had also been hit by several bombs. Some 30 wounded sailors were taken from aboard, while in Malta 14 dead were removed ashore. The name of the aircraft-carrier, although painted over, is believed to be the Formidable.

Battle Area Shifts

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 5.—With the Axis forces withdrawing from the city of Catania, the struggle has shifted to the area north of the city.

The British 8th Army under Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery is making as if to push on to Messina in correspondence with the American 7th Army commanded by Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, Jr., which is advancing eastward from San Stefano east of Palermo and from the central area of the island.

Prior to the withdrawal of the Axis forces from Catania, intense

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Former Chinese Racketeer in Shanghai, Yu Hsia-Ching, Repents Past Dealings

Domei

CANTON, August 6.—Yu Hsia-ching, known as the "Capone of Shanghai" in the days when he used to control Shanghai economy, has now come to feel that "resistance, after all, means only sorrow and bitterness," a late June issue of the Min Kuo Jih Pao carrying an interview with the 77-year-old former racketeer reveals.

In days now past, Yu, together with Dou Yu-sen, used to "run" Shanghai business and with great power lived grandly. Now, however, he lives in Kweiyang and has declined to the status of owner of a mere provincial trading company. He is living in dejection, and some time ago was forced by Chiang Kai-shek to contribute 100,000,000 yuan for the "construction of the southwest."

In the interview carried by the Chungking journal, the aged former Shanghai boss is quoted as saying, "Fifty or sixty years ago, Japan, like our country was a nation subjected to pressure and control by other nations, but the efforts of the people of that country finally increased its national power to the tremendous thing it is today."

Continuing, the old man even revealed his desire for peace, declaring, "Resistance, after all, means only sorrow and bitterness." To him, the recent return to the National Government of China of the Shanghai International Settlement is truly a dream come true. Drifting in thought back through the years and thinking of Yu Hsia-ching Road, named after him and existing in the International Settlement, the former head of an immense illegal organization seemed moved deeply.

"We, of course, must direct our efforts for the nation, but after all war only gives the people sorrow, bitterness and hardships," he declared. "Japan used to be a nation subjected to outside pressure, but arose through the Meiji Restoration. Considering this, I always think that the Government must always keep the people's thoughts in its mind."

U.S. WARSHIPS BUNGLE BY FIGHTING EACH OTHER BY MISTAKE OFF KISKA

Nippon Dive-Bombers Score Big Hits on Terrified Foe

7 Transports, Destroyer, More Than 32 Planes Blasted in Aerial Fight Off Lunga; Our Fighters Show Superb Heroism Acting as Shields for Bombers

By **TEIJIRO SHIRATORI**
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN UNDISCLOSED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE.—The surprise raid of a large fighter-bomber formation of the Japanese Navy Air Forces on a fleet of enemy transports off Lunga on Guadalcanal Island of the Solomons group on June 16 scored brilliant results, in which four large, two medium-sized and one small enemy transports together with one enemy destroyer in convoy were sunk and more than 32 enemy planes were shot down by the Japanese Forces. This great aerial duel is known as "The Aerial Battle Off Lunga." How severe the battle was is proved by the fact that 20 planes of the Japanese Forces had not returned. The following is part of the diary written by First-Lieutenant X X who participated in the battle as a unit commander:

"A fleet of enemy transports cast anchor off Cape Lunga on Guadalcanal Island, where once the fierce battle known as the Battle off Lunga was fought. This was seen by Japanese reconnaissance planes which were on daily patrol duty. Orders for the attack of the enemy convoy were given to the X X bomber unit. My unit and the X X fighter plane unit were ordered to escort the bomber unit.

Fighters Give Chase

"The weather was fine on June 16. At about 8 a.m. an enemy Boeing plane came over for reconnaissance, but our fighter planes chased it and inflicted great damage on it. At a certain hour a certain number of fighter planes hopped off from a base. After taking off, our planes met other fighter planes and bombers. It was a large formation. Our planes darted straight southward toward Guadalcanal Island. Shortly before our planes reached the skies over Guadalcanal Island, we encountered five large P-38 enemy planes, twin-motored and of twin fuselages, at an altitude of 8,000 meters. Japanese fighter planes which were flying at a certain altitude escorting our bombers readily challenged the enemy. One of the enemy planes was shot down immediately while the remaining four planes fled right away. By this time, our planes reached the skies over Guadalcanal Island.

"From the enemy positions near the Lunga River from which the Imperial forces withdrew in January for strategic reasons a curtain of artillery and rifle barrage hiding the skies was thrown out, while from the right and left scores of Grumman P-39's and P-38's came attacking in waves. The fighters were now compelled to offer themselves as shields for the bombers in order that the latter might be able to carry out their task. Thus our fighters droned round and round the enemy fighters, drawing to themselves the enemy shells and bullets. Fighter after fighter thus crashed in flames, in supreme sacrifice to duty, but for every plane that went down another came up to protect the particular bomber. Thanks to the self-sacrificing action of the fighter unit not one of the bombers received any damage until they launched their dive-bombing attack.

Hair-Raising Dive

"The bomber unit divided into two, one group making for the enemy convoy off Cape Lunga and the other for the enemy convoy off Cape Cori. Thus was delivered one of those hair-raising dive-bombing attacks for which the Imperial Navy Air Force is so feared by the enemy. There followed an indescribable scene with ear-splitting explosions, destruction, flames and smoke—hell let loose. The enemy anti-aircraft barrage turned the broad daylight into dusk and the innumerable missiles from the enemy warships, airfield and artillery positions flashed criss-cross like meteors. The dive-bombers plunged into the midst of these messengers of death and blasted the enemy ships with huge bombs.

"Four large enemy transports of over 10,000 tons each, two transports of a medium size and one small transport were blown to bits while one large transport was more or less damaged. One of our bombers which was hit by an anti-aircraft shell and was in flames dashed itself against an enemy destroyer that was fleeing in panic and instantly sank it.

Defend Bombers

"The group of fighter planes which abruptly descended sharply along with the bombers were destined to receive the furious fire of the enemy defense.

"Yet it was their lot to defend the bombers in their retreat, after they had done the bombing, from enemy fighter planes which persistently gave battle to the bombers. Presently fierce fights developed over the sea with white foam raised by thick enemy fire between the bombers retiring at a swift pace keeping very close to the surface of the sea and the enemy fighters which were falling upon them with the Japanese fighters at their heels.

"When they saw that the bomber planes were in danger, the fighters themselves dashed into the enemy planes as they had little time to go to the rescue of the comrade craft in difficulty. Some of them got smashed. Others, although they had caught fire, managed to get near to the bombers, and opening the windshields waved farewell, turned, and then smashed themselves. There were bombers whose pilots whilst waving their hands to fighters by way of expressing thanks, put through the information that they were so badly damaged that there was no returning to the base, and then with smiling faces plunged the machines into the sea. Our sacrifice was 20 planes which failed to return.

Hulls Looming Out of Fog Taken by Each Side As Japanese Warships

CASUALTIES HEAVY

Blunder Reveals American Seamen's Fear of Nippon Fleet And Lack of Training

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN NORTH PACIFIC, August 5.—Prestige of the United States Navy, already at a low level, suffered another stinging blow on July 26 when two American naval squadrons fought each other in the waters southeast of Kiska in the Aleutians, mistaking each other for Japanese warships, according to information reaching here.

During the fast-dimming twilight on July 26, the American squadrons navigating in the Aleutian waters suddenly found the ghostly bulks of sinister warships looming out of the dense fog that enveloped them. Hastily concluding that they were enemy ships, the terrified crews of the squadrons began to fire wildly and furiously upon each other, later learning to their astonishment that they were firing on their own ships. However, the damage had already been done, with participants suffering huge casualties.

Regardless of how the American forces have been overwhelmed and completely dominated by the Imperial Japanese Naval Forces, the fact that the terrified American seamen cannot recognize their own ships not only manifests their fear of the Japanese Navy but their lack of necessary training.

Stimson Explaining Losses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 5.—U.S. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is busy making explanations for losses suffered by the American forces in Europe, after returning from his visit to England and North Africa, according to a dispatch received here from Washington today.

In a conference with the press today, Stimson is quoted to have said that the Americans suffered 501 killed, 3,870 wounded, and 2,370 missing in Sicily up to July 22. He tried to explain that these losses, coupled with those of the British, who sustained a little more damage than the Americans, were not at all great, considering the heavy fighting, and the wild land in which they were obliged to carry on their operations. He also said that the losses after July 22 were not yet known, although he thought them to be of slight degree.

Referring to the American raid on the Ploesti Oilfields in Rumania, Stimson stated that 177 bombers of the Liberator type took part, 15 to 20 of them being shot down over the oil-fields, and many others not returning, while eight planes made forced landings in Turkey. Consequently, the total of American losses in this raid ran up to 20 per cent of the planes taking part, according to Stimson's calculation. These rather heavy losses were due, said Stimson, to the fact that the Axis force had probably known the raid would be made, and were prepared for it. He said that anti-aircraft barrages were extremely heavy, while the Axis air forces also made terrific attacks against the American bombers.

EX-CHUNGKING DIPLOMAT ENTERING BUSINESS FIELD

Dr. W. W. Yen Applies for Permit to Nanking; To Operate Transportation Firm

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 6.—Dr. W. W. Yen, noted former Chungking diplomat, who cast in his lot with the National Government of China for the construction of Greater East Asia, will soon enter the Central China business world.

Dr. Yen, together with Yeh Fu-sheng, Shanghai financial leader, and others, is planning to establish a Land Development Company, capitalized at 5,000,000 yuan. He has applied to the National Government's Department of Industry to register and seek a license to operate the enterprise.

The new business firm is scheduled to deal with transportation and investments in industrial plants, land and buildings.

FUND COLLECTION STUDIED FOR THAI CULTURAL HALL

For the purpose of discussing ways and means to further accelerate collection of a fund for construction of the Japan Cultural Hall in Bangkok, more than 70 Japanese Government, industrial and financial leaders including Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce, and Mitsumaro Matsumura, Vice-Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, gathered at a roundtable conference sponsored by Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, at the Imperial Hotel on Thursday.

EMPLOYES OF S.M.R. MAKE DONATION

¥100,000 Given to Navy to Build Planes

Domei

HSINKING, August 6.—The Employes' Society of the South Manchuria Railway Company presented ¥100,000 to the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Force on Friday as contribution to the fund for the construction of Navy warplanes.

It was decided by the Society that beginning from July, a monthly contribution of ¥100,000 will be made alternately to the Army and Navy through the endowment subtracted from their monthly salaries.

In compliance with this agreement, the contribution was made to the Navy authorities this month, since the first donation was made to the Army Air Force in July.

CHINESE DELEGATES HAPPY TO SEE JAPAN

Writers Chosen for Literary Conference Express Joy at Chance to Visit Tokyo

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 6.—The six Chinese delegates to be sent to the Second Greater East Asia Literary Conference to begin on August 25 in Tokyo have been chosen. This list, released today by the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy, includes Chou Yueh-men, of the Chungkuo Jih Pao; Liu Yu-seng, noted young writer; and Miss Hu Tang-chun, outstanding young woman journalist.

Learning of his choice Chou Yueh-men declared, "I am very happy that I, as one of China's delegates to the Greater East Asia Writers' Conference, will be able to go to Japan which for many years I have hoped to visit. The war, economic problems, and every sort of difficult question can be solved through cultural interflow. And for that, I think that an interflow of Greater East Asia culture is necessary. The recent return of the International Settlement was a thing which the people of China used to think was absolutely impossible. Because through Japan's good will that has been actualized the people of China have felt an unsurpassed joy. As a newspaperman I can see that very clearly."

Said Miss Hu Tang-chun, "I feel very fortunate indeed at being chosen one of the delegates. I respect very much Japan's progressive spirit, and I feel that literature is the thing which expresses the highest spirit of a people. I expect to learn much of Japan and Greater East Asia through literature. This is the first time I am going to Japan, but I have been told by friends that it is a dreamland of beauty and am bursting with eagerness to get there."

N. China Writers Chosen

A party of five writers has been chosen by the year-old North China Writers Society to tour Japan and Manchoukuo. The five prominent North China writers will leave Peking on August 15, and will arrive in Tokyo August 21, after staying for a few days in Hsinking. The writers, besides studying the literary movement in Wartime Japan, will also attend the Second Greater East Asia Literary Conference which will open on August 25. They are scheduled to pay homage at several shrines and visit many spots of historical and scenic fame after the conference. They will return to Peking on September 11.

3 Foe Vessels Sunk in Sicily By Luftwaffe

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fighting had raged for several weeks in the areas south of the city and the 8th Army had been halted by the determined stand of the Axis forces and the difficult terrain. The anti-Axis army obtained assistance from the naval forces and subjected the city of Catania to terrific bombardment with the ships' guns, meanwhile securing reinforcements from the rear.

Finding it unstrategic to resist the onslaught of such enormous odds, the Axis forces destroyed all the important military establishments in the city and effected an orderly evacuation.

A city of Catania reduced to ruins is no longer of any military value. The Axis forces, moreover, have caused severe damage to the British 8th Army in the fighting to the south of the city. Thus the Axis withdrawal has simply put the finishing touch to a successful campaign against the invaders.

The Axis forces at present appear to be locked in a fierce battle with the British forces in the northern suburbs of Catania. According to a communique of the Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Forces in North Africa dated August 5, the British 8th Army is now encountering stiff resistance in the area north of Catania.

Argentina's Stand Causes U.S. Action

(Continued From Page 1)

and that that change will harm its relations with the nations friendly to it are being spread overseas. Such rumors are actually completely without foundation; the Argentine government's internal and foreign policies are just as have already been clearly declared by President Ramirez."

Finnish Note Circulation

HELSINKI.—Finnish banknote circulation continues to decrease, according to a statement issued by the Finnish State Bank. Since the beginning of July circulation has dropped by an additional 117,000,000 Finnish marks.

Telegraph Contest Planned in Manila; Many Participating

Domei

MANILA, August 6.—A telegraphing contest will be held here on August 8, Imperial Rescript Observance Day, under the auspices of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines. Seventy-two Japanese and 49 Filipino telegraph operators employed by the Telegraph Administration Bureau, Army Communication Corps and the International Electric Company will participate in the contest. The contest will be conducted in nine different types, including sound telegraphing in Japanese and European languages, high-speed sound telegraphing in the Japanese language and buzzer telegraphing for military purposes.

HONGKONG PUSHING EDUCATION SYSTEM

Granting of Subsidies Swells Enrollment—Free Schooling Given to Poor Pupils

At an interview with press representatives, Mr. Nagao, Chief of the Education Department disclosed that education in Hongkong is progressing very satisfactorily, according to the Hongkong News.

He said that when local schools were reopened after the occupation of Hongkong, there were very few students; but since the Government has granted subsidies to some of the schools, and because of the rapid restoration of peace and order, parents are now eager to send their children to schools, resulting in a great increase in the total number of students.

This has further been augmented by the free education provided for some thousands of poor children by a fund generously given by the Hongkong Chinese Relief Association.

As regards kindergarten, Mr. Nagao said that there are five such establishments in Hongkong at present, with a total of 500 students. A new kindergarten run by the Nishi Honganji Temple was opened on May 1. This is for local Japanese children.

In conclusion, he said that there are many schools offering tuition in the Japanese language. He expressed the opinion that Chinese wishing to study the Japanese language would learn better if they attend schools where only Japanese is used in teaching.

Meanwhile, the first anniversary of the establishment of Japanese Language Schools in Hongkong was commemorated toward the end of April.

It will be recalled that regulations for these schools were issued by the Governor's Office in April last year, one of the main objects being the eradication of the former evil Anglo-American influences from the minds of the people residing within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Splendid progress has since been made by these schools, and at present, the number of Japanese Language Schools total 52, with 39 on the island and 13 on the mainland. There are 112 teachers of the Japanese language. Up to date, the number of graduates totalled 6,326 boys and 2,970 girls, making 9,296 in all.

Students undergoing study at the present time total 4,614 boys and 2,306 girls.

The keen interest which is being shown in the study of the Japanese language, by boys and girls, youngsters and grown-ups, augurs well for the future maintenance of friendly relations between China and Japan.

As part of the commemoration ceremonies, a speech making contest was held at the Hongkong Toa Gakuin (former St. Stephen's Girls' College) on April 27.

OTACHI SEEING SCRIBES

Governor to Meet Foreign Newsmen on August 10

Governor Shigeo Otachi of Tokyo Metropolis will meet foreign newspaper correspondents in Tokyo in a special conference at 4 p.m. on August 10 at the former building of the defunct Tokyo Prefectural Government at Marunouchi.

This is the first time that the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, not to speak of any Tokyo mayor, is receiving foreign newspaper correspondents in an interview.

Konkyo Sect Contributes

The Konkyo religious sect has presented more than ¥787,300 to the Army to build planes to be called after the religion. The same organization also made a similar gift to the Navy.

Count Komatsu Passes

The death is reported of Count Jushi Komatsu, 61, fourth son of the late Marquis Judo Saigo. For a time he was in the service of the Imperial Household Department. The funeral will be held at the Aoyama Cemetery on August 9.

ANTI-AXIS DEMAND ANGERS ARGENTINA

Whole Nation Ired by Notice That Neutrals Refuse Entry To Political Refugees

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 5.—The whole of Argentina also rose to voice disgust and indignation at the wilful and impertinent demand made by the Anglo-American Governments of the neutral nations that they refuse entry to political refugees into their countries, with utter disregard for International Law.

In adversely criticizing the outrageous demand made by the anti-Axis, Carlos Ibargeran, prominent Argentine legal authority, stated as follows:

"The atrocious demand made by the anti-Axis countries does not comply with the traditional policies of the Argentine Government. The demand wilfully abuses and distorts the terms of the inviolable International Laws. The anti-Axis utterly disregards the independence of Argentina and also attempts to gain its ends by resorting to intimidation.

"The anti-Axis nations are resorting to their material might in their vandalistic threats to break the integrity of the neutral countries.

"Regardless of the wild anti-Axis demands, Argentina will purse her traditional and righteous policies.

"The United States Government has recently concluded a pact with the Argentine Government promising not to interfere with the latter's policy relative to the disposal of political refugees. The latest demand made by the American Government is a violation of this promise."

The Argentine press also flayed the impertinence of the anti-Axis request, and conclusively declared that Argentina cannot comply with the anti-Axis demand.

Steinbeck's Book Banned

STOCKHOLM.—The film of John Steinbeck's novel "The Moon Is Down" has been banned by the Swedish censor. The book is intended to describe conditions in an occupied country, as visualized by the author, and although no names are mentioned it is apparent that he had the German occupation of Norway in mind.

British Troopers Face Big Shortage In Tobacco Supply

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 4.—It is believed that the supply of tobacco to the British armed services may be stopped due to the strike, which was started on July 27 by 3,000 employees of the Anglo-American Tobacco Company in Liverpool, reports a London dispatch today. The dispatch added that there is no sign of the strike being settled despite the negotiations now going on between Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, and the Secretary of the Tobacco Workers' Union.

CHURCHILL CALLS MEETING

Dutch, British, Chungking Delegates Attend Talks

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—A Pacific Conference was called to order by Prime Minister Winston Churchill at his official residence on Downing Street yesterday in the presence of anti-Axis and refugee Government representatives, the British Government announced today, according to a report from London.

Those present at the parley were the Premier of the Dutch refugee Government; representatives of the British land, air and sea forces; Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister; the refugee Dutch Ambassador to London; and the Commander-in-Chief of the refugee Dutch fleet.

ITALIAN PLANTS OPERATE

Curfew Not Introduced in Fiume, Trieste and Pola

Special to the Nippon Times

TRIESTE, August 5.—All factories of the town and surroundings are again operating normally and smoothly. Curfew has not been introduced in the towns of Fiume, Trieste and Pola, while it will continue in the remaining districts under army command.

It was further stated that the anti-Jewish laws that had been introduced in Italy last year have so far remained valid even after the Government reshuffle on July 25.

3,538 SOVIET TANKS DESTROYED AT OREL

Germans Stage Strategic Withdrawal, Demolishing Military Establishments

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Between July 5 and the German evacuation of Orel on the night of August 4 the Reich Army wrecked 3,538 tanks of the Red Army, according to a statement of the German authorities here issued today on the significance of the withdrawal.

The incessant attacks of the Red Army on the German positions in the Orel sector had been prompted by the idea of turning the tide of war on the Eastern Front by occupying Orel. In view of this patent fact, the statement pointed out, the retention of the city of Orel for so long a period by the German forces may be considered to have frustrated the Soviet strategy.

It was the main objective of the Orel campaign so far as the Germans were concerned to lure the Soviets to the German positions around Orel and thus decimate their forces by effective maneuvering. In the last several weeks fighting this objective has been achieved. For, since July 5 the Germans wrecked no less than 3,538 Red tanks and inflicted tremendous damage to both the Red Army strength and arms ammunition and other war materials.

Before the Germans made their orderly withdrawal, they had demolished all the important military establishments in the city. Their rear guard engaged the Russians that entered the city in their wake and destroyed 30 of their tanks.

Considering that the biggest plant in Orel is a factory for manufacturing wagons and agricultural implements employing only 130 workers the strategic insignificance of the city is quite obvious.

Chile and Argentina To Sign Trade Pact Abolishing Tariffs

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 5.—Chilean Finance Minister Guillermo Del Pedregal will visit Buenos Aires soon in order to sign a trade pact between Chile and Argentina, informed political quarters disclosed. The new trade pact is expected to abolish tariffs between the two Latin American states and place their economies on a common foundation, and it will be an important pact, it is said.

Cocaine Smugglers Arrested

BUENOS AIRES—A very efficiently-run gang of cocaine smugglers which included numerous Jewish doctors has been broken up by the Argentine police. This remarkable organization which publishes the pictorial weekly Ahnra here was headed by the Jew Isaac Leifer, whose notoriety extends throughout the two Americas.

NEW BURMA WILL FIGHT AGAINST COMMON ENEMY

Dr. Ba Maw Assures German Nation Burmese Proud to Cooperate in Present War

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 4.—Declaring that the Burmese people have always admired the Germans, Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, asked the D.N.B. correspondent at Rangoon to convey his greetings to the German nation on the occasion of Burma achieving its independence, according to the Berliner Boersenzeitung, which publishes the following remark by the Burmese Prime Minister.

"I am happy," Dr. Ba Maw said, "to greet the German nation on the day when the Burmese nation after decades of slavery finally gained its freedom and independence. The people of Burma have always admired the German people for its immense military strength, its science and culture and its statesmanship.

"The Three Power Pact considerably encouraged the Burmese nation in its struggle for liberty. Burma is proud to be Germany's partner in this war. I assure the German people that an independent Burma will devote all her strength to the struggle against the common enemy."

DIPLOMATIC CORPS MOVING TO MOSCOW

Soviets Decide Transfer From Kuibishev

Domei

KUIBISHEV, August 3.—The Soviet Government has decided to transfer its diplomatic establishment from here to Moscow, and with it will go the diplomatic corps.

The decision was conveyed to the doyen of the diplomatic corps, Afghan Ambassador Sultan Ahmed Kahn, on the night of July 30, and he in turn informed Japanese Ambassador Naotake Sato. The Japanese Embassy staff and newspaper correspondents are busily packing ready to bid goodbye to the year and ten month period they spent in Kuibishev.

It is recalled the diplomatic body was moved to Kuibishev from Moscow on October 16, 1941, with the Japanese Ambassador, at that time, Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, and his staff arriving here on October 20.

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3 TALKS ON CULTURE GIVEN AT KARUIZAWA

Nakamura, Saito and Isono Speak at 4th Day Session of Oriental Summer College

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 5.—The fourth meeting of the Oriental Culture Summer College Karuizawa Session was held today at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido starting 9:40 a.m., with three speakers, namely Kaju Nakamura, a former member of the House of Representatives and founder-president of the College, Masao Saito, formerly the president of the East Indies Daily News, and Yudo Isono, authority on tea cult and flower arrangement.

Mr. Nakamura spoke on the subject "Relations between East and West," after explaining the two hemispheres in respect of racial customs and literature such as found in Mexico and other parts of South America. Then he went on to explain relations between Greece and Japan some 2,500 years ago, when there existed some trade connections between the two countries. Then he cited the case of the Greek trader and his adventure starting from his home by way of Arabia where he spent some six months and finally arriving at a group of islands which he thought to be some islands of the South Seas.

But Kinderman's investigation about the customs of the natives, the climatic changes of the islands, nature of their diets, characteristic of the people, love of their writings, honesty and sincerity in their dealings and the political system, all indicated that these islands must be Japan. This was nearly two thousand and five hundred years ago. Mr. Kinderman thinks that it is from Europe that Japan received her cultural initiative.

Traces Relations' Growth

Mr. Nakamura traced the growth of European relations with the South Seas where they employed every possible means of exploitation, as known by every one who has observed the situation in Java and other South Sea islands. The Dutch were very clever to squeeze the natives. Throughout the South Seas, such tyrannical treatment of the natives by Europeans prevailed in general. One always felt the keen necessity of their emancipation. Japan is now acting as the liberator of these people and as their sincere and able leader.

The next speaker was Masao Saito, who stayed many years in Java, which qualifies him as an expert on Java. He described the nature of the Indonesians. Buddhism was the first to be introduced there, followed by Mohammedanism and in the 15th century by European culture. The influence of Buddhism was very strong and it has left many architectural remains. He then referred to the similarity of Indonesian culture with that of Japan as manifested in many festivals connected with rice cultivation such as Thanks Giving and others. There is also a similarity in the idea of ancestral worship practiced throughout the South Seas. Mr. Saito concluded his speech by pointing out these points of similarity of customs and manners of the Javanese with those of the Japanese.

Speaks on Tea Cult

Following him, Professor Yudo Isono spoke on the subject of concepts of tea cult and flower arrangement. The tea cult is the reflection of the Japanese spirit. It is the most important element in Japanese domestic life. Even in wartime, its exercise should not be neglected. He dwelt upon the idea of Japan being the hub of the world. Starting on the explanation of the incident of the Heavenly cave and Amaterasu Omikami, he went on to explain the nature of Japanese thought growth. Nature was the first item the Japanese tackled; present civilization speaks of conquering nature; in modern civilization, man is regarded as the center.

With the Japanese, Nature is at the bottom. Foreign art is only a technique. Japanese art begins with contemplation of Nature in spirit. This spirit is known as Makoto. Japanese art is the expression of this "Makoto." Foreign art is ego centric. Japanese art is Kami or Nature Centric. It is not for the purpose of exhibition. It is the expression of man's highest concept.

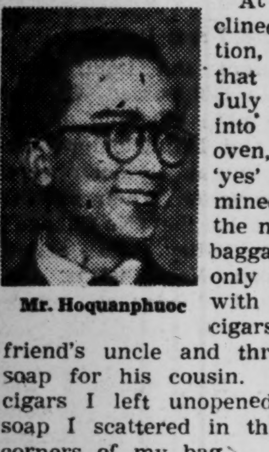
Therefore it is opposed to anything material foreign or Japanese. The tea cult and floral arrangement must be conducted in the spirit of "Makoto." It is not to be measured in terms of money, but in terms of the spirit that renders it. When one makes tea, it is done at the highest moment of man's spiritual activity. So it has closest connection with religious places of worship. Unless one's heart is guided by the principle of "Makoto," the object of tea cult can never be attained. This is true with other Japanese arts. He concluded his speech saying that by understanding the spirit of Japanese art, one can well understand the national policy of our country.

AN ANNAMESE ABROAD

A Summer Vacation in Soochow

By HOQUANPHUOC

In Annam people used to say that of the five famed 'chows' in China, Soochow was the one most celebrated because of its numerous beautiful girls. The same saying was prevalent in Shanghai during my college days but, believe it or not, I did not spend this particular vacation in Soochow on account of its famous reputation. A honor student of the Engineering Faculty, in order to celebrate his recent graduation, invited some friends for a week's vacation in his native town situated in a remote island on the Great Lake, or Ta-Ho, a place which attracted many holiday-makers from Shanghai.



Mr. Hoquanphuoc

At first I declined the invitation, but finding that Shanghai in July was turning into a veritable oven, I wired a 'yes' and determined to set off the next day. As baggage I had only a small bag, with a box of cigars for my friend's uncle and three cakes of soap for his cousin. The box of cigars I left unopened, while the soap I scattered in three separate corners of my bag.

I had another worry—the permit for travelling through China. To obtain such a 'pass,' as we called it in Shanghai, I had to renew my long-expired passport and to present myself to the Japanese Consulate four days before I set out. However, I had to join my friends the next day, with or without a pass.

"It would be a novel experience, for I've never been in prison," I jokingly replied, "If after ten days I am not back in Shanghai, please report my name and particulars to both the French and Japanese Consulates, and then you come to rescue me."

At the Northwest main station I felt less sure of myself, so I ventured to ask a Japanese officer whether I could board the train with only a simple card of identification from the Dean of my school, and I also told him that I was an Annamese and a student. He told me to go ahead. Furthermore, when the Chinese customs officers wanted to examine my bag more closely on account of the cigars, he told them to let me go. Proud of so easy a success, I hurriedly thanked him and ran off for fear he would change his mind and send me back to the French Concession.

Once on the express bound for Nanking, I took out my pen and wrote on the bag label, both in English and in Chinese: 'Annam-jin' ('Annamese'), for I realized that my nationality would help me in case of trouble.

Never had I had so exciting a train journey. For sure everyone would be surprised at my feat, for had anybody tried to travel, in wartime, without a passport? It was all the more fraught with danger as I was going to a strange town, without having asked my friends to meet me at the station. My knowledge of the Shanghai dialect was limited to the few hundred words we used in the hospital, so as soon as I opened my mouth they would know that I was no more Chinese than was my father.

The train stopped only once, and ninety minutes after I had left Shanghai I was in Soochow. Here I had to make nimble use of my wits to pass the triple barrier of customs officers, police officials and Red Cross nurses, the latter the most unaccommodating of all. They seemed to take great pleasure in injecting into my arm anti-cholera fluid in spite of the fact that, being an internee in the largest hospital in Shanghai, I was supposed to be immune from half a dozen or more contagious diseases. However, as I was afraid that they might notice the irregularity of my 'pass', and to escape a closer examination from the police officials, I had to give in to their ministrations. But they were not so easy to placate. Handing me a vaccination certificate, one of them said: "Name, profession and address, please. . . ."

Since all I knew of Chinese characters was my own name and nationality, I was in a fix. I begged the nurse to fill in the form for me, but she was adamant in her refusal. Then, seeing that my language sounded strange, for in my trouble I was speaking a mixture of Chinese, French and English, she asked me: "Are you a Japanese?"

Hearing the question in his own language, a young Japanese officer who was standing by came to my rescue. Like a growth of mushroom, a crowd of curious people gathered and examined me from head to foot. They had probably never seen so strange an animal before, because although I had every resemblance to both a Japanese and a Chinese, I could neither speak nor write properly either of the languages. Pointing to a map, the young officer solemnly explained to the crowd that my country lay just south of China, "therefore within the Co-Prosperity Sphere," he added.

In order to save me from further trouble he very kindly ordered for my temporary use a 'pass' on the regulation form, and handing it to me in front of the bewildered crowd, said: "The Annamese and Japanese are good friends," and shook hands with me.

Slowly I walked away, feeling very hot about the ears, probably the way a bridegroom feels as he marches toward the altar.

PRO-BASEBALL TILTS ENTER MID-SEASON

Nagoya Nine Still Leading But Kyojin Team Coming Up Rapidly

Standings
Professional Baseball League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
Nagoya	13	5	4	.722
Kyojin	15	8	0	.652
Asahi	12	9	2	.571
Hanshin	10	9	3	.526
Yamato	10	10	2	.500
Seitetsu	9	13	1	.409
Hankyu	8	14	1	.363
Nankai	6	16	0	.272

While the defending champions, the Tokyo Kyojins made the biggest climb in the last two weeks of play, the Nagoya nine continues to hold the lead in the Nippon Professional Baseball League.

With the summer race now well into mid-season, baseball fans are wondering just how much longer the Nagoya club will maintain its present pace. Pre-season dopesters gave Nagoya little chance, all favoring the mighty Kyojins, champions for four consecutive years. However, the Nagoya club got going from the opening weeks and shows little signs of cracking.

In 22 tilts the Nagoya nine has come out on top in 13, lost 5 and broke even in 4. They are holding a slim lead over the Kyojins, who although winning two more games than the leaders have lost in eight tilts.

In the second bracket, the Asahi and Hanshin nines are putting up a close struggle. Asahi holding a two-game lead Yamato, Seitetsu and Hankyu follow with the Nankai nine hopelessly lost in last place.

Play will be resumed today with tilts in the Korakuen stadium, Tokyo and the Koshien stadium, near Osaka. Double-headers take place in both stadiums starting at 1:30 p.m.

GAMES TODAY

Korakuen stadium

Nankai vs. Hanshin and Yamato vs. Kyojin.

Koshien stadium

Nagoya vs. Hankyu and Asahi vs. Seitetsu.

Tokyo to See Lunar Eclipse

A lunar eclipse will occur in all parts of Greater East Asia on August 16 and it can be seen in Tokyo at 2:59 p.m. that day.

NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

General Karl von Clausewitz, Prussian military writer, whose masterly exposition of the philosophy of war was studied by the general staffs of the world, is famous everywhere but in the United States where he seems to be unknown.

According to the Manchester Guardian, an American publishing company which recently published a translation of General von Clausewitz's masterpiece "Vom Kriege" (on war) shortly after received a letter from the editors of "Who's Who in America" requesting the address and further data about the Prussian for publication in the next edition of "Who's Who in America."

The publishing company replied that he was unable to comply with the request as General von Clausewitz had died in 1831.

A few days later the publishing company received another letter, this time from the police which read: "We have learned that your firm published a book by a German author named von Clausewitz. Since we cannot find the name of this man on our files, we would like to hear from you when or where he registered as an enemy alien."

The publishing company replied that it was afraid von Clausewitz would hardly be able to register as an enemy alien as he died more than 100 years ago.

The Manchester Guardian expects that the American publishing company will shortly receive letters also from the United States army and the taxation authorities, which will request General von Clausewitz to report for military service and to file a tax report.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 4)

gratified; the more one has the more one covets till one wants to be a God and live for ever. It is only piety of heart that makes one subdue self, which in a man endowed with worldly power and possessions like Mitsukuni must be regarded a rare quality. No wonder Mitsukuni is often compared with the Stoic Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

Characteristic Ditty

In Yedo where Mitsukuni had lived the longest and whose citizens had learned to love and revere him as "Vice Shogun," the report of his death caused a genuine shock. Among them were soon current a peculiar ditty which in its pithy expressiveness and blunt outspokenness was very characteristic of the Yedokko.

> "The two great treasures of this
> age have gone out;
> "The gold mines of Sado and the
> Komon of Mito."

In an early part of this story it was mentioned that the revenue of Mito fief was raised from 250,000 koku to 350,000 koku in 1701, which we may now remember is the year after that of Mitsukuni's death. But whether this promotion was granted as a posthumous tribute in appreciation of Giko's distinguished career, or had been kept back till he was dead and could not enjoy its knowledge or was a mere coincidence—is more than we can tell.

(End)

THAI-JAPANESE STUDENTS ARE MEETING IN TOYAMA

Happy Gathering to Be Held At Special Request of Visiting Foreigners

An unexpected happy gathering of a group of Thai students now studying in Tokyo and Japanese middle school students of war bereaved families will be held in Toyama this evening at the Jutokuin Temple situated in cool mountain surroundings, reports Domei.

Accompanied by 13 Japanese students of various universities in Tokyo, the Thai students, 10 of them, arrived at Toyama on Tuesday for their summer training.

Being informed that Japanese middle school students whose family members have given their lives for the nation's cause, are also at a nearby place for summer training, the Thai students immediately asked their instructor to arrange a meeting with them. The suggestion was quickly accepted by the Japanese students.

Among the Thai students is Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavarn who is enrolled at the Peers' School.

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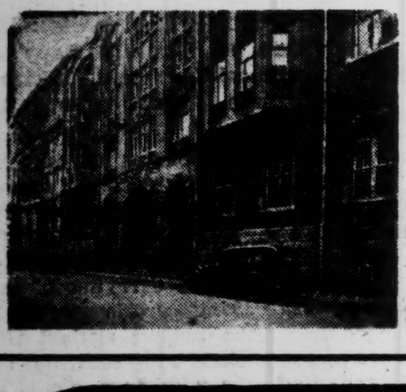

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1943

The Monroe Doctrine in Action

The United States, to whom the South American countries fearfully refer as the "Colossus of the North," has once more demonstrated its oppressive imperialistic policy, has again shown that it has no respect for the very principles which it loudly proclaims: namely, those dealing with the rights of all countries to determine their own policies.

Furious at the failure of its high-pressure efforts to force Argentina into declaring war against the Axis, fumingly indignant over the fact that Argentina has insisted on maintaining its neutrality, the United States has retaliated by launching a virtual economic embargo against that country. News reports received here reveal that the Office of Economic Warfare has notified 16,000 American exporters that all permits for export to Argentina issued up to May 1 this year have been cancelled. The only exports to be permitted to flow to Argentina, it is disclosed, are those which of necessity must be permitted "in the interest of American war conduct" such as petroleum drilling instruments, ore mining machinery and those used in the packing of meat. Here is the Monroe Doctrine, at its worst, in action.

Originally drawn up by President Monroe in a message to Congress on December 2, 1823, the Doctrine stipulated that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Powers." President Monroe at that time pointed out that the extension of European political systems to any portion of the western hemisphere would be regarded as dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States. That was the original idea.

In practice, however, the Monroe Doctrine has constituted a weapon by means of which the United States has steadily encroached upon the basic sovereign rights of the weaker nations in the Pan-American bloc. The United States has twisted its interpretation to mean the self-granted right of the United States to interfere freely, politically, economically and militarily, with the actions of all Pan-American nations which it does not find "satisfactory." The interests of all the other nations within its sphere of influence have been subordinated to the interests of United States capitalists, carpet-bag traders and politicians. The Monroe Doctrine has been utilized to coerce the Central and South American countries to conform to American wishes, regardless of whether or not such wishes were of benefit to the countries imposed upon.

Vaguely worded, lacking precise definition, the Monroe Doctrine, as a matter of fact, has never been sanctioned as a principle of international law. It is in fact directly opposed to the fundamental principle of international law; namely, that a state may determine its own policies and actions without hindrance. What it actually is can be summed up in a brief phrase: an arrogant assumption of extra-legal rights to run the affairs of others whenever the United States sees fit to do so in its own interests.

The vicious, below-the-belt blow dealt by the United States to Argentina is a typical example of the above interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine by the American leaders. There has been absolutely nothing that Argentina has done which merits such retaliatory action. All that Argentina has done is to stand by its perfectly legal rights, to maintain neutrality in the face of threats, cajolery and pressure-propaganda. But to the megalomaniac American leaders, Argentina has committed the gravest of all sins: the failure to "cooperate" with the United States, the failure to abandon its independent stand and accede to the dictates of the Washington High Command. Argentina has shown admirable courage in doing this, courage worthy of a free and independent nation, but the United States has no tolerance for the courageous and just convictions of others.

Argentina is merely one of a great number of nations to have tasted the bitter assault of American imperialism. The Monroe Doctrine, in a sense, has not been confined to the western hemisphere, but has been applied by America throughout the world, wherever it has seen an opportunity for profit-taking or whenever it has been believed necessary to use force of one kind or another to maintain its ill-gotten gains.

It was this self-same arrogant presumption that the United States has an undeniable right to interfere with the liberty and freedom of others that in large measure was responsible for the outbreak of the current war. It was America's hypocritical assumption that it alone had the right to tell others what to do that blocked the path to peace and an equitable solution of many of the world's problems. It is this inflated sense of self-importance on the part of the United States that is even now causing its so-called "allies" to fling bitter accusations at and hold deep suspicions regarding America's "war aims." Today, it has absorbed many of Britain's possessions and is out to take over more. America has forced dozens of helpless "powers" to enter the war on its side and has simultaneously taken over full control of those countries to all intents and purposes. Every matter worth deciding is being decided by the leaders at Washington for the countries under American domination, and there is no indication that these arbitrarily assumed powers will ever be relinquished in the future.

But the Monroe Doctrine, thus applied, has one glaring weakness: under such a policy there can be no real unity. At best, it can only result in hesitant, reluctantly given cooperation. In practice, it can and does arouse much bitter resentment, wilful non-collaboration and serious friction. It is this lack of unity which will be one of the vital contributing factors to the defeat which will inevitably come to the American-dominated anti-Axis nations.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken. . . .

Only because we have closed our path to the inner world of freedom, has the outer world become terrible in its exactions. It is slavery to continue to live in a sphere where things are, yet their meaning is obstructed. It has become possible for men to say that existence is evil only because, in our blindness, we have missed something in which our existence has its truth. If a bird tries to soar in the sky with only one of its wings, it is offended with the wind for buffeting it down to the dust. All broken truths are evil. They hurt, because they suggest something which they do not offer. Death does not hurt us, but disease does, because disease constantly reminds us of healthy and yet withholds it from us. And life in a half world is evil, because it feigns finality when it is obviously incomplete, giving us the cup but not the draught of life.

* * *

We criticize Nature from outside when we separate it in our mind from human nature, and blame it for being devoid of pity and justice. Let the wick burn with indignation at the want of light in the rest of the candle, but the truth is that the wick represents the whole candle in its illumination. Obstacles are necessary companions to expression, and we know that the positive element in language is not in its obstructiveness. Exclusively viewed from the side of the obstacle, Nature appears as inimical to the idea of morality. But if that were absolutely true, moral life could never come to exist. Life, moral or physical, is not a completed fact, but is a continual process, depending for its movement upon two contrary forces, the force of resistance and that of expression. Dividing these forces into two mutually opposing principles does not help us, for the truth dwells not in the opposition but in its continual reconciliation.

A Year Ago Today

August 7, 1942

Citations were issued to the Matsui and Mudaguchi Units, which accomplished great achievements in the Malay campaign, by the commander of the army to which they belonged, according to the announcement made today by the War Ministry.

* * *

In his speech at the opening session of the momentous All-India Committee's Bombay conference, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the All-India National Congress Party, declared that independence for India must be immediate, that India does not want any promise of independence in the future.

* * *

In addition to the taking over of the tanker Victoria, 13,098 tons, from Argentina by the American navy, the United States authorities have requisitioned 550 cars manufactured in the United States for the Argentine State Railways, causing great dissatisfaction among the people of Argentina with this illegal action.

* * *

Unable to check the terrific shipping losses which are mounting daily, high circles in Washington are now seriously considering the construction of a huge fleet of giant air transports to replace the ocean-going vessels. Its materialization, however, does not seem even remotely possible due to the shortage of construction materials, and among competent air circles much doubt is being entertained.

* * *

After capturing Siakow, 30 kilometers south of Kiangshan, Chekiang Province, the Japanese Forces began attacking from the east, west, and north against the main enemy forces concentrated in the hills of Lienhwashan, north of Paoan, and after putting them to flight in a southward direction, occupied the entire area.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
The Hongkong News
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED
FURTHER EXCHANGES OF CABINETS CONSIDERED

War Review

(From the Sumatra Sinbun)

From the Domei dispatches received from Berlin, we can draw a conclusion that the German army is at present launching an attack toward the defense line of the Red Army.

Kharkow is situated in the Ukraine region and we are of the opinion that the aim of the German army's attack is to penetrate to the East.

The headquarters of the Soviet army is fully aware of the great threatening danger. The "Red Star" warns the people of the Soviet Union to be conscious of their individual duty for the defense of the land with a permanent spirit and a firm heart because the German forces are powerful.

The Soviet authorities are not apt to supply their people with false reports of the strength of their enemies, and we are therefore confident that Germany is still as strong as and even stronger than at the outbreak of the war.

Germany has at present a strong position, and her armament is stronger and more complete than at the outbreak of the war. On the other hand, the Soviet army was able to defend itself from German attacks for over two years.

As winter usually begins in October in the Soviet Union, Germany had thus still a period of two months, i.e. August and September. In the war in Russia, it is usually the Germans who launch great attacks in summer, but when the hot season is over and the cold season begins, then comes the turn of the Russian army. Such was the case during the last two years.

Meanwhile, according to Winston Churchill, a great attack will be launched upon Germany before autumn, but up to the present no sign is seen, and autumn is drawing very near.

Should the great attack be launched, there is very little chance of achieving success. But we know that Winston Churchill often talks of a certain matter which later proves to be a mere nuisance, a propaganda which is not based upon facts.

War of Attrition

(From the Hsin Shun Pao. Translated by The Shanghai Times)

The gradual materialization of Japan's project in the Pacific has already made various kinds of necessary war materials accessible to Japan, thus setting down a firm foundation for the prosecution of a long drawn-out war. It is clear that Japan is now holding a very favorable position, both militarily and economically.

Even if the Americans in their obstinacy could cross the ocean, it would still be impossible for them to attack the strongly fortified areas of others.

Though the productive ability of the United States is comparatively great, yet it is still insufficient to remedy the shortage of materials. On the other hand, by virtue of her abundant materials, Japan can enlarge her production. That is why even the Anglo-Saxons cannot but admit the fact that the long drawn-out war is favorable for Japan

Reconstruction of Burma

(From the Greater Asia)

The prosperity of a country depends to a large extent on the amount of labor it is able to command rather than on its productive capacity or its monetary power. Incidentally the origin of a country's monetary strength lies in labor alone. Similarly it is in the case of Burma. Burma is rich in natural resources and products such as rice, timber and minerals. The Burmese people have already proved what they can do in the nation-building departments. The Burmese are a hard working nation and this was obviously shown when they so keenly and promptly enlisted themselves recently in the Construction Service Corps and other labor services. The cause of Burma's backwardness could be clearly attributed to the tyrannous British who had selfishly and deliberately kept Burma in the background. Needless to say their motive in doing so was to exploit and suck the blood out of Burma leaving her in utter poverty.

Now that a New Era in Burma is beginning to dawn, it behooves the Burmese nation, particularly the younger generation, to maintain and intensify the spirit of labor and apply it to the achievement of its ultimate goal—the goal of attaining a New Order in Greater East Asia. To maintain this labor spirit it is imperative that the Burmese should also maintain their collaboration with our friends, the Japanese, whose aid is absolutely necessary in the process of reconstructing Burma. It is heartening to note that the foundation for a New Burma has already been laid by some patriotic and self-sacrificing youths of Burma without whose keen sense of duty and zeal, it would have been well-nigh impossible to carry on the construction work.

The great work of reconstructing Burma is the duty and responsibility of every Burmese youth and the burden, however heavy and arduous it may be, should be gladly shouldered by them alone. For, it is they who are going to be the great leaders of the future. In this way the Burmese youth will be serving the dual purpose of not only building up their country but also helping Burma attain prosperity.

MY GARDEN

By M. K.

I have a garden: not a fairy spot,
With terraced lawns where all by magic grows:
Laburnum, lilac, sweet-pea, guelder-rose,
Carnation, heart's-ease and forget-me-not.

Where primroses glow dimly under trees,
And fragrant lilies, drenched with early dew,
With vague strange longings thrill one through and through,
And memories of other days than these.

None but myself can call my garden fair,
A few rough beds within a fenced-in space,
Where weeds are blest with some especial grace
In which the fostered seedlings never share.

Still every Autumn, when I sow my seeds,
I have bright visions of what Spring will show.
And yet of all the seeds I ever sow
So few come forth to wrestle with the weeds.

It matters not: each year I dream again
Of flaunting rows of warm red hollyhocks,
Of light-winged sweet-peas, gillyflowers, stocks,
And flesh-ting'd roses filled with summer rain.

As, if these little trees of mine could bear
The wealth of roses that I dream they will,
Roses to pluck and pluck, and fill and fill
Baskets and bowls and vases everywhere.

O hope and trust the highest gifts of Heaven
Which help to make Life's little seem so good,
The strength to feed a mighty multitude,
"How many loaves have ye?" And they said, "Seven."

And so I know these flowers that failed will wait,
With flights of sweet dream-children waiting birth,
And all things else men loved nor had on earth,
Somewhere in Heaven by the Ivory Gate.

AOYAMA

By M. K.

Two hills there are, both green in summer time,
One where the sleeping,
After life's weeping,
Peacefully rest.
While the white clouds, like listening angels,
Float over the homes of the Dead.

And quiet it is in this garden in summer time,
For Earth's noise comes not
To this hallowed spot.
Only the trees
Breathe softly their songs and their sighings
To the Blessed who lie asleep.

And many there are, with the fever of Life upon them,
Longing for rest.
For rest seems best
To those who faint
In the lone, long hours of summer time,
But rest comes not, and many there are who weep.

And on the other hill, in summer time,
Men groan with pain.
And never again
Will former strength
Come back to those who have fought with the King of Death.
For cruel is he to those who defy his strength.

And sleepless and long are their nights in summer time,
But though pain is sad,
The world is glad,
And there is joy
In flower and tree in summer time,
And those who have felt Death's touch
Stretch forth for the lands of Life.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter IV

The Swarajist Revolt (1923)

(Continued)

The Swarajist leaders returned from Gaya to their own provinces with a stiff program work before them. The general understanding was that Deshbandhu Das should conduct the propaganda in Bengal, Central Provinces and South India; Pandit Motilal Nehru in Upper India and Vithalbhai Patel in Bombay Presidency.

When the Deshbandhu returned to Bengal after the Gaya Congress, he found his position considerably weakened. The Congress machinery had passed into the hands of our political opponents, who now came to be known as "No-Changers," because they were against any change in the existing plan and program of the Congress. When we first took stock of our following, we found that we were in a minority. It was difficult for us at first to raise funds because we had rebelled against the official program of the Congress. Nevertheless, we were a disciplined and determined band of workers and with unbounded enthusiasm, we addressed ourselves to our task.

Gradually Make Headway

One of the tactics we followed at the time consisted in summoning frequent meetings of Congress organizations throughout the country and asking for a reversal of the resolutions passed at the Gaya Congress. At first our party used to be defeated at such meetings but we gradually made headway and when our party was able to secure a majority in one place, the news would encourage our fellow-workers in other places.

After preliminary propaganda had been done all over India, the first Swarajist Conference was held in March at Allahabad at the house of Pandit Motilal Nehru. The constitution and plan of campaign of the Swaraj Party was drawn up at the Conference. When the constitution was being discussed, a controversy arose with regard to the ultimate aim of the Swaraj Party. Was Dominion Status to be the goal of the Party or Complete Independence? On this point the constitution of the Congress was not clear. It merely stated that Swaraj was our goal but did not define what was meant by Swaraj.

Temporary Settlement Made

As the Swaraj Party was more practical, it wanted to define clearly what Swaraj meant, but a complete agreement was not possible on the question, because there were two groups among the Swarajists. It was therefore decided, as a compromise, to declare in the constitution that "immediate" objective of the Party was the attainment of Dominion Status. Thus was the conflict between the young and the old settled for the time being.

The Swarajist Conference over, Mr. Das set out on a long tour in South India. It was a tremendously uphill work. The Madras Presidency was at the time one of the strongholds of Gandhiism and Mr. Das deliberately undertook to storm that citadel first. In spite of the grilling heat of a South Indian summer, he had a very successful tour. His success there had repercussions in other parts of the country. On his return to Calcutta he undertook the direction of the propaganda in Bengal with very good results.

About this time the party decided to reauisition frequent meetings of the All-India Congress Committee. At each successive meeting it was found that the votes of the Swarajists were increasing. By the middle of the year 1923, such progress was made that the Working Committee (the Cabinet of the Congress) composed entirely of "no-changers," could no longer command a majority in the All-India Congress Committee and had therefore to resign.

Center Party Emerges

But though the "no-changers" were not strong enough to hold office, neither was the Swaraj Party. So a third party, which in the absence of a better name may be called the "Center Party," came into office. This party did not accept the Swarajist plan but they were not die-hard Gandhiists either. They advocated some sort of understanding between the two rival groups in the Congress.

About the same time the "no-changers" were also defeated in Bengal and in the Bengal Congress Committee, a Center Party, which was under the influence of the Swarajists, came into office. Under this arrangement, Moulana Akram Khan became the President of the Bengal Congress Committee. But the former Secretary, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, refused to hand over office. Therefore, two rival Congress Committees began to function simultaneously, each claiming to be the representative body. Some months elapsed before the constitutional question was settled by the Working Committee, when a decision was given in favour of the Committee of which Moulana Akram Khan was the president.

In most provinces, especially in Bengal, feelings between the two parties were exceedingly bitter, though their aim was a common one, namely to win Swaraj for India. The prevailing bitterness made responsible Congressmen think seriously as to how they could bring about some sort of compromise between the warring groups. Then came the suggestion to hold a special session of the Congress in Delhi in September, 1923. This decision was a blow for the supporters of Gandhiji, because the Swarajists were sure to press their plan at the Delhi Congress once again and with better chances of winning than they had at Gaya. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, one of the most intelligent and distinguished Mohammedan leaders, was elected President of the Delhi Congress and in his presidential speech he advocated the Swarajist policy of contesting the elections and carrying on the fight within the legislatures.

Released From Prison

Shortly before the Delhi Congress, Moulana Mohammed Ali, the younger and more inflential of the Ali brothers and Dr. Kitchlew, the well-known Punjab leader, were released from prison. Their arrival was welcomed by the "No-Change" Party whose policy and action they supported. Nevertheless, the Swarajists had made so much progress that nothing could hamper them any more.

Deshbandhu Das attended the Congress at the head of a large contingent of delegates and the Bengal votes served to turn the scales. As it was clear that the Swarajists would win the day, the "No-Change" Party agreed to a compromise. Moreover, Moulana Mohammed Ali claimed to have received some secret message (which he called "wireless message") from the Mahatma, asking him to bring about a compromise between the rival Congress groups. Therefore, without much wrangling, a compromise resolution was passed at the special Congress in Delhi in September, 1923, to the effect that Congressmen were permitted to take part in the forthcoming elections and carry on a uniform, continuous and consistent opposition against the Government within the legislatures, but the Congress as an organization would have no responsibility in the matter.

The Swarajists left Delhi overjoyed. After nine months of hard and untiring working in the teeth of opposition and in the face of considerable unpopularity, they had won the day. But they could not rest on their oars. They had barely two months' time to prepare for the forthcoming elections. And they had a tough fight in front of them.

Luck Favors the Brave

Luck, however, favors the brave So it did the Swarajists. In spite of gloomy forecasts they had remarkable success. In the Central Provinces, the election returns were excellent and it was clear that by their obstructive tactics the Swarajists would be able to paralyse the work of the Local Legislative Council. The election returns for Bengal were also encouraging and for the Indian Legislative Assembly a strong contingent of Swarajists was returned. By mutual agreement it was arranged that Pandit Motilal Nehru would lead the Swaraj Party in the Assembly, while the Deshbandhu would lead the Party in the Bengal Legislative Council, where he was hopeful of bringing about a constitutional deadlock.

The success of the Swarajists in capturing the elected seats in the central and provincial legislatures was followed by similar success in other directions. The elections to the local bodies (municipalities and district boards) in the United Provinces were held in 1923 and under the direction of Pandit Motilal Nehru the Swaraj Party in that province had considerable success and as a result, many of the municipalities and district boards came under Swarajist control.

During 1923 the movement was on the whole of a constitutional nature with the exception of a civil-disobedience (or Satyagraha) campaign in Nagpur. The authorities in Nagpur prohibited the carrying of national flags along certain streets in Nagpur. As a protest against this order, processions were sent into the prohibited area with flags, etc. The campaign went on for some months and a larger number of people were sent to prison.

The issue soon became an All-India one, because the order in question was regarded as an insult to the National Flag and people began to pour in from all parts of the country in order to defy the order and court imprisonment. Ultimately, better counsels prevailed in Government House and a compromise was arrived at, whereby the demand of the people in this connection was substantially conceded. It should be observed in this connection that the above campaign—generally known as the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha Campaign—was run by the orthodox Gandhiists who were anxious to demonstrate that the Gandhi method had not become sterile and was still capable of stirring up the country.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Tokugawa Mitsukuni

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part VII

Mitsukuni had a weakness for sake, but liked it best when he enjoyed it in the company of his bumpkinish guests picked out from his neighboring villages. He was, as the world knows, an accomplished daimyo, versed in "No" dancing, tea ceremony, etc., but all these aristocratic pastimes he gave up since his removal to Seizan-so because, as he said, these required costly utensils or elaborate costume. But he frequently indulged his old hobby of Goplaying and Utai-chanting which entailed no extra preparations or expenses.

His food was of the plainest, mostly vegetarian. As for his clothes, he was always in the same unpretentious attire for which none could distinguish him as the far-famed Komon of Mito. He loved to affect the cap and socks he used to wear in his Yedo days, and never had a new suit made since his retirement. There were many amusing stories of how unwary strangers took him for an ordinary but interesting old man and were afterward dumbfounded to know whom they had been talking with in so familiar a manner.

So the tales told in the famous "Komon-ki" (Adventures of Komon), though they are proved to have been pure fiction invented by the gifted kodanshi (professional story-teller) named Torintei Tokyoku who died in 1849, were not so untrue in spirit. In this book Komon is represented as traveling all over Japan in disguise accompanied by two trusted servants, performing many wonderful deeds of justice, mercy and humanity. Mitsukuni had never travelled all over Japan, but his scholastic retainers did, in quest of historical materials. But his life, free and untramelled, even Bohemian at times, as it was passed since his "retirement," was such as might well suggest the quixotic way in which the aged hero of the Komonki went about helping the weak and punishing the tyrannical.

As a Country Inkyo Komon-Ki

Mitsukuni made a point, whenever he went out, to do so on foot or on horseback, and seldom or never took a palanquin which, as he said, was the privilege of superior personage or physical weakling of which he was neither. If, while walking down a country lane, he met a farmer heavily laden or driving a cart, he would step aside to let him pass. "I am an idle inkyo," he would say, "while he is a useful citizen doing an important duty, and we are equally his Lordship's humble subjects."

Toward the end of his life when his waning health became a matter of common knowledge, his son, Tsunaeda, came down from Yedo to pay him a visit, when Mitsukuni, already an occupant of the sick room, insisted on going to the castle town—a distance of six miles—on horseback to welcome the Lord of the realm. So did he when a delegate of the Shogun came. He would not consent to be conveyed by palanquin. Such strenuous exertions must have worsened his condition and on December 6, 1700 he quietly breathed his last, in his 72nd year.

His death was universally lamented, thousands of tributes pouring in from all quarters, high and low. For seven days the funeral rites were kept up so that mourners from far places might come and pay their homage to the dead. On December 12 the remains were buried at Zuiryu-zan, about 3 miles from Seizanso, the route lined with numerous humble mourners who sorrowed his death as that of their own father.

Greatness Analyzed

Of all the honors done him after death the most significant was the posthumous title of Giko conferred upon him. Whoever was responsible for the selection of this name, no other single word could have so felicitously described his character —Giko or Righteous Prince. If there ever was a man who merited the high but somewhat hackneyed epithet of "a great and a good man," that surely was Giko of Mito. For if we are to analyze the greatness of his character, we may find at least these three unmistakable elements. First, his never-faltering moral strength, forming as it were the backbone of his personality. Second, his single-hearted devotion to what he conceived his sacred work; no drawback or difficulty deterred him from the paths of duty he set out to conquer. Apart from the phenomenal nature of the work he had accomplished, his unflinching constancy of aim and ideal which he had maintained from his 17th year to his last was nothing less than spectacular.

Third, the absence of self which is a sure index of human greatness was conspicuously evidenced in him. It might be said that as a great daimyo he had evidently little more to wish for. Such a remark would only show an ignorance of human nature; for men's cupidity is not limited by the extent of his desires

(Continued on Page 3)

Sons, Go Forward When We
Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too,
For Greater East Asia!

Nippon Times
Evening

Crush America and Britain!
Enemy of Asia, Enemy of
Order, Enemy of Peace

No. 15,936 TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

His Majesty Grants Audience To Dignitaries From Thailand

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased at 11 a.m. today to receive in audience W. Wichit Wathakan, the visiting Thai Foreign Minister, Saga Nilakamhaeng, Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Thai Foreign Office, and Wong Phinit Akson, Director of the Commercial Department.

His Imperial Majesty graciously conversed with the Thai Foreign Minister, who expressed his gratitude to the Sovereign, it is respectfully learned.

In News Spotlight

Italo-Reich Cooperation Assured In New Strategy to Wipe Out Foe

Due to abandonment of Catania by German forces, the war situation on Sicily has become important. Italy has decided to cooperate with Germany to the last, as indicated by a new strategic plan made by the two countries, aiming at annihilating Anglo-American forces at a certain point, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Mainichi on August 5.

The war situation should be regarded as developing from the battle of offense and defense on Sicily to the battle of offense and defense on the Italian mainland.

Meanwhile, the Soviet offensive on the Eastern front, following withdrawal of German forces from Orel, has become more and more intensified, marked by fierce German counter-attacks.

Southern Front Seen Vital

Withdrawal from Orel and abandonment of Catania on the Eastern and Sicilian Fronts respectively, were announced simultaneously on August 5. On top of this, compression of the Bielgorod sector, important point on the Eastern Front, is also considered inevitable, says a Berlin dispatch to the Asahi on August 6.

Withdrawal from Orel had been planned two weeks before, and abandonment of Catania was in accordance with a tactical plan made some time ago. German forces have retreated to more advantageous positions, Reich military authorities explain.

Every year, summer was the season of German victory. This year, however, the Germans are continuing battles of defense on three fronts, that is, Eastern Front, Southern Italian Front and the domestic front, against attacks of Anglo-American air forces.

In the present large-scale war it is natural that changes should occur but at present the Axis happens to find all the three fronts equally important, and herein we must recognize the serious position of the Axis.

On the Eastern Front, since the Soviet general offensive on August 2, the Germans fought numerically superior Soviet forces in the two bridgehead areas, Orel and Bielgorod, and as a result of very hard fighting, withdrew to second reserve lines as planned. Soviet

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Saturday, August 7

MAINICHI—1 Year of Solomons Battle; Financial Purge of Shanghai

YOMIURI-HOCHI—America's Negro Problem

1 Year of Solomons Battle

MAINICHI—Today marks one full year since the first Battle of the Solomons commenced. Although they lost numerous warships and aircraft, including battleships and aircraft carriers, in the Battle of the Coral Sea, the enemy reordered their battle array and advanced into the waters of the Solomon Islands in a powerful convoy with cruisers as mainstay a month after the disaster. Presumably it was the strategy of the enemy, as now, to land a large force of troops in the southern islands of the Solomons and to advance from island to island. Thus began the first Battle of the Solomons.

On espying the powerful enemy convoy, our Navy with its air arm delivered attack after attack and by last August 14 sank 35 warships, wrecked five others and shot down 58 planes.

Recalling that memorable action, we are filled with gratitude toward the officers and men who achieved such splendid results, but at the same time we cannot but feel the stubborn persistency of the enemy. Many battles have been fought in these waters and each time the enemy suffered painful and heavy damage but they have never ceased coming back with reinforcements. For a full year now they have repeated this process of coming back after being beaten.

The decisive battle of the war is now being fought between the United States and Japan in the Solomons area. The enemy striking power is not to be despised. What is sustaining the enemy? Their material strength and the strength to replenish material. It is this strength that we must cultivate if we are to defeat them.

Financial Purge of Shanghai

MAINICHI—How is the Shanghai International Settlement that the National Government has recovered from the foreign Powers that had governed it to be reorganized? Whether this reorganization will be successful or not will be a test of Nanking's administrative capacity.

No one denies the extreme difficulty that must attend any attempt at making the International Settlement, hotbed of Anglo-American ideology, conform to the new pattern for Shanghai. Not only are the 5,000,000 Chinese living in the Settlement mostly Anglo-American in their ways and manner of thinking but almost all the banks, money-changers' and commercial firms in the Settlement are imbued with Anglo-American liberalism.

According to monetary institution returns of the old Municipal Council, small and medium banks, money-changers,' trust companies and industrial companies in the Settlement have about 60 per cent of all their investments loaned out for speculative purposes, principally in cotton yarn and cloth, cotton finished articles, soap, petroleum and cereals. The reorganization of the Settlement, therefore, is rendered difficult by the fact that its inhabitants are still Anglo-American in their thinking and the various monetary institutions there are operated on liberalistic lines. This means that the National Government must undertake the purging of Anglo-American ideology from the International Settlement, especially from its financial world.

Prior to the retrocession of the Settlement, the Municipal Council authorities sought to check the ever-soaring price movement by fixing official prices on the more important

(Continued on Page 2)

Straughn, Leader of Foe Guerilla Corps In Southern Luzon, Nabbed by Japanese

Domei

MANILA, August 6.—With the arrest on Thursday of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Straughn, ringleader of enemy guerilla corps in the southern sector of Luzon, the lawless elements in the area have been totally disorganized, it was disclosed here today.

Transferred to reserve duty in 1935, Straughn became the leading figure in the anti-Japanese propaganda activities here, while managing mining operations.

Following the Imperial Expeditionary Forces' defeat of the American forces in the Philippines, he organized the guerilla corps, and since then had been conducting dastardly under-handed activities, using as base the mountain areas of Luzon, it was revealed.

It was through his orders that the unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of Jose P. Laurel, chairman of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee, and pro-Japanese Chinese merchants residing in Manila were slain.

A minute hunt for Straughn came to an end when he was caught at dawn yesterday by the Imperial garrisons stationed at Malaya, in the borderland between Rizal and Laguna Provinces in Luzon.

3 Nippon Warriors Carry Out Raid On Enemy Quarters on Guadalcanal

Ono Unit Exploit Vividly Recalled On Anniversary Of Enemy Landing

TROPICAL JUNGLES, filled with slime and matted undergrowth, epidemics and enemy bullets hold no terror for the gallant warriors of the Imperial Forces who continue their struggle against overwhelming odds under the blazing sun of the South Seas. (Passed by War Ministry)

Just one year ago, on August 7, 1942, American marines, protected by powerful enemy forces on sea and air, landed on Guadalcanal Island of the Solomons Group. In the ensuing months of grim and furious resistance offered by the vastly outnumbered Japanese defenders, the peaceful somnolence of that South Sea paradise changed into a bloody battleground, a deathly arena of combat that knew no equal in the annals of warfare.

Today, the first anniversary of commencement of operations on that island, another stirring epic of superhuman bravery and devotion to the Japanese cause, performed by a raiding unit of the Imperial Army led by Lieutenant Hiroshi Ono, is disclosed by Kenshi Morikawa, a member of the Army Press Corps.

The Ono Unit, composed of only three men, Lieutenant Ono, as leader, Corporal Sachio Ishima and Superior Private Katsuji Sugiyama, left camp on the morning of Christmas Day, 1942, to carry out the mission of attacking enemy headquarters situated on the delta of the Lunga River.

Their heroic action during the following ten days up to January 6, 1943, when they successfully carried out their mission is reported by Morikawa, as follows:

Pleads for Mission

"Lieutenant Ono, who had always gnashed his teeth in impotent fury whenever news of the brutal cruelty of the American forces came to his ears, could no longer contain himself when he heard about the daring acts performed by the Nakasawa and Terasawa raiding corps which had penetrated deep into enemy positions in the American-occupied area in Guadalcanal Island and blasted solidly-built artillery positions, striking terror into the hearts of Yankee invaders.

"'As a Japanese soldier it would be a most thrilling and gratifying experience to plunge right into the heart of the enemy's headquarters and get at the enemy commander. Only then will the raging fury subside within me.' With these thoughts in mind, Lieutenant Ono pleaded with the Corps Commander, 'Commander, please order the organization of a raiding corps with Ono as leader!'

"The fiery ardor of the warrior spirit, burning red hot in Ono's heart, deeply moved the Corps Commander but nothing could be done.

"'The first raiding corps has already been decided so wait awhile,' the Corps Commander consolingly encouraged Ono.

"The Lieutenant could not conceal his disappointment but he could do nothing but stroke the hilt of his sword and wait.

"'What worth is there in being born a man, if one cannot participate in actual operations?' Repeating this question again and again to himself, Lieutenant Ono prayed daily that the orders would next be issued to him.

"The Lieutenant belonged to the infantry and his assignment was with the headquarter staff. He held a third rank in the art of swordsmanship, and everyone in the corps knew of the keen edge and lightning speed of Ono's blade.

Order Received

"Each day the bombing and bombardment from enemy ships took on greater intensity and ferocity. Each day, too, the beastliness and the fiendish cruelty of the enemy was laid bare in all its nakedness.

"'Damn it! I'd like to take a thrust at each Yankee demon!' Ono muttered to himself as his arms ached to swing his sword, sure of its aim, at the despicable foe.

"At last, on December 21, Lieutenant Ono received his orders. 'First-Lieutenant Hiroshi Ono, with two men, ordered to assail the enemy's high headquarters at the delta of Lunga River and destroy all important military papers.'

"The Lieutenant joyfully grasped the precious paper as he offered prayers of thanks to the gods for answering his fervent supplication. He blest his good fortune, but at the same time vowed that his mission must be a success.

"Corporal Ishima and First Class Private Sugiyama were chosen from the Saito Unit of the Iwabuchi Unit. The Terasawa raiding corps had also come from the same unit.

"Unit Commander Saito had spoken as follows as he recalled the happenings at the time:

"'Lieutenant Ono belonged to the infantry and had been assigned to duty at staff headquarters. He was an expert swordsman. In courage and daring he had no peer, and was also a man of passionate spirit.

"'Corporal Ishima was always a cheerful person. This non-commissioned officer enjoyed the full confidence of both his superiors and those under him. A man of strong sense of responsibility, he was serene and intrepid in face of all danger.

"'A quiet, taciturn man was superior Private Sugiyama. A whole day or maybe two would pass without Sugiyama opening his mouth to talk to anyone. He took his work in all seriousness. Once assigned a duty, no matter how difficult, Sugiyama had the tenacity of will to see that job through.

Firm Ties Formed

"'All the three men had something different in his temperament. For purposes of making preliminary arrangements, they spent three days together, eating, sleeping and working. In that short interval, I was greatly surprised to see an intimacy, as close as that of friends of ten years' standing, spring up between the men. Of course, such should not have been surprising in view of the fact that I had specially chosen the men. Ishima was 23 at the time and Sugiyama 25.'

"Deeply moved by the honor conferred him, Lieutenant Ono reported to the Unit Commander of his assignment. The Unit Commander's eyes glistened with unusual brightness as he said, 'Thanks for your troubles. We'll depend on you to do your duty.'

"Even as he spoke these words, in his heart the Unit Commander said to himself, 'Nakasawa, Terasawa and now the Ono raid units are all plunging headlong to death.'

(Continued on Page 2)

East Front Results Since July 5 Given

Mainichi

BERLIN, August 6.—Reich military authorities made the following announcement today:

Since the commencement of the operation on the Eastern Front on July 5, Reich forces captured 69,164 Red troopers and either destroyed or captured 7,847 tanks, 3,083 guns and 620 trench-mortars.

209 Red Tanks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—German forces on Friday destroyed 209 Red tanks in their defensive battle against the Soviets on the Eastern Front, German military authorities announced the same day.

Foe to Clarify Attitude Toward French Puppets

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 6.—During an interview with press reporters today, Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated that the American and British Governments will issue a statement clarifying their attitude toward the French puppet regime according to Washington dispatches

It is generally believed that the forthcoming statement will reveal a change in the lukewarm attitude of the American and British Governments toward the puppet regime.

NEWS FLASH

Wang Flies to Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 6.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China arrived in Shanghai this morning by air and immediately conferred with Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai on the money market situation as well as on the issue of commodity prices.

Menemencioglu Feted

Domei

INSTANBUL, August 6.—German Ambassador to Turkey Franz von Papen invited Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu to a dinner on Wednesday at his villa in Therapia on the Bosporus coast.

Slovakia Recognizes Burma

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Upon receiving formal notification of the independence of Burma, from Burmese Foreign Minister Thakin Nu, Slovakian Premier Vojtech Tuka sent a cable today recognizing Burma's independence and stating that the country was ready to commence diplomatic intercourse with Burma.

Switzerland Gives Blow To Anti-Refugee Demand

Domei

ZURICH, August 6.—In connection with the anti-Axis demand toward neutral countries to refuse entry of political refugees, the Swiss Government decided at today's Cabinet meeting, to handle the issue of prohibiting or allowing the entry of political refugees into the country in accordance with its own interests.

Tsinan Mill to Reopen

Domei

TSINAN, August 6.—The Taifeng Flour Mill here, which was reorganized since its return to Chinese ownership in March this year, will resume operation under joint Japanese-Chinese ownership. The reorganized concern will be capitalized at ¥1,500,000 to be supplied equally by the Nisshin Flour Company and the Chengchi Flour Company. Of the latter's share, ¥600,000 has already been invested in the mill.

Standley Visiting Urals

Domei

MOSCOW, August 6.—United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union Admiral William Standley is reported to have left Moscow today for an inspection tour through the Ural area to inspect the new munitions industrial districts.

RED OFFENSIVES FRUSTRATED IN ALL SECTORS

Soviet Losses Heavy In Mius, Donetz Areas --Sicily Foes Suffer

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—The general war situation on the Eastern, Western and Sicilian fronts was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters at noon today as follows:

Eastern Front:

In the Mius River sector, the Red Army launched an offensive to recapture the areas occupied by the Germans but was frustrated, after it had suffered big losses.

The local attacks made by Soviet forces at several places on the Donetz Front have also been frustrated, with severe losses in men and material, especially in tanks, inflicted on the enemy.

Southwest of Orel, the enemy troops launched offensives but they were all repulsed except at one place where they succeeded in penetrating a section. One Soviet unit which penetrated the German positions was annihilated.

Reich forces also threw back a powerful attack made by the Soviets south of Lake Ladoga.

The Germans yesterday destroyed a total of 209 enemy tanks and either shot down or damaged 84 planes.

During the last one month since the commencement of the large-scale engagements on the Eastern Front, the Wehrmacht captured 69,164 Soviet troopers and either blasted or captured 7,847 tanks, 3,083 guns and 620 mortars. During the same period, the Luftwaffe shot down a total of 3,731 Soviet planes. Casualties on the side of the Red Army are tremendous. Especially, the 656th Anti-Tank Regiment destroyed 502 Soviet tanks, 20 anti-tank guns and 100 guns in the battle around Orel during the period from July 4 up to 27th.

Sicilian Front:

In the central sector, anti-Axis forces have not shown any sign of weakening and have continued penetration operations. The Axis troops, however, repulsed enemy attacks dealing heavy blows to the invaders.

Axis vanguards of a small number which had been defending the city of Catania for the last several days withdrew from the city.

Axis forces again raided the ports of Palermo and Augusta, damaging one large-sized merchantman and several other ships lying at anchor there.

Western Front:

A small number of anti-Axis airplanes bombed several places in West Germany. The Germans shot down one enemy plane on the Dutch coast.

Reich U-boat squadrons sank six enemy ships aggregating 43,500 tons and damaged two others in their attacks against enemy supply arteries.

Evacuation Explained

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels made a statement that the removal of some Berlin residents including children, the aged, and women who are not engaged in occupations, will be conducted, in anticipation of the enemy's indiscriminate bombing attacks.

Troops Leave Hankow

Domei

HANKOW, August 6.—About 30 French troops stationed in Hankow, withdrew from the city and left for a certain destination today.

To Freeze Fascist Assets

Domei

ROME, August 6.—The Italian Government today decided to freeze all assets of the Fascist Party deposited in the banks throughout the country.

2 Raid Siren Tests Slated Tomorrow

Test soundings of air-raid sirens will be made twice tomorrow at 2:00 a.m. and at noon sharp simultaneously throughout Japan. In case of the sounding of an actual air-raid alarm, the test will be cancelled.

U.S. Troops, Citizens Clash at Vancouver; Unrest Widespread

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 6.—Disturbances, arising recently in various parts of the United States, have now spread to the Pacific coast with the occurrence last night of a clash between the general populace and troops at Vancouver, Washington, on the banks of Columbia River, according to reports from that city. Police forces resorted to the use of tear gas bombs in efforts to quell the fracas. A large number were injured and three of the seriously wounded were taken to hospitals. Eight were arrested by the police. The tumult has seemingly subdued for the moment, but the ominous atmosphere has not cleared as yet. The Washington state militia was dispatched today to patrol the districts along the Columbia River.

STALIN DESIRED FOR NEW TALKS

London Politicians Active on Hearing Reuter's Prediction

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 6.—The prediction of a Reuter's Washington dispatch that a conference will be held between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, is causing great repercussions in London as political circles prefer Premier Joseph Stalin also to be present, a London correspondent of a Swedish paper reported today.

However, it seems that London will be the scene of another stale conference between Roosevelt and Churchill, as a Moscow dispatch reported that Premier Stalin is on a six-week inspection trip of the Eastern Front.

Cranbourne on Defensive

Domei

LISBON, August 6.—Heated debates took place in both Upper and Lower Houses of the British Parliament prior to the summer recess today.

In the House of Lords, Colonial Secretary Lord Robert A. J. C. Cranbourne, representing the Government, made the following statement during a discussion of the situation:

"The Soviet Government has acquiesced to the American-British attitude toward the new Italian Government. Premier Joseph Stalin has been informed of all our plans on war operations against Italy."

Furthermore, in defense against the criticism that Britain had lost a good chance of directing espionage activities toward Italy, Cranbourne said:

"Temporary lull in raids on Italy are due solely to weather conditions, not on British leniency toward the Badoglio Government. The brief inactivity on the Sicilian Front is due to strategic necessity, not from political considerations. There must be a reorganization of

(Continued on Page 2)

WAR BRIEFS

Subs Attack Gibraltar

Domei

ROME, August 6.—The Italian military authorities issued the following announcement today:

"Several Italian submarines made a thrust deep into the port of Gibraltar and sank two enemy merchantships of the 15,000-ton class and one tanker of 10,000-ton class.

Stalin at Front Line

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 6.—According to a report reaching here, Premier Stalin recently left the Kremlin for the front line. During his absence, Foreign Commissar Molotov will take his place.

U-Boats Claim 43,500 Tons

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Reich military authorities announced today that the German submarines during the last few days, have sunk six enemy vessels aggregating 43,500 tons and scored torpedo hits on two other vessels.

PUSH CONTINUED WITH ADDED VIM ON FOE IN CHINA

U.S. Airfields Blasted, 44 Planes Destroyed-- Heavy Losses Dealt

Domei

NANKING, August 6.—The China Expeditionary Forces today issued the following weekly war communique:

"Thoroughly chastizing the 27th Army under Liu Chin in the Taihang campaign started in North China on July 10 and having attained the objective of the campaign, our forces are continuing mopping-up operations under close cooperation with the air units.

"Regarding the drive to exterminate the American air force in China, we have brought down 44 P-40 fighter planes up to July 31. Moreover, we have been conducting daily bombings of the enemy air bases such as those at Hengyang, Lingling, Paochin, Kienou and Kweilin, with the result that the enemy air activities have utterly ceased.

"In this way, our annihilation drives from air and land are continued with added force, and the blows dealt the enemy camp are considerable."

Shantung Reds Smashed

Domei

TSINGTAO, August 6.—Composite war results attained by an unnamed Japanese unit in July in its operations against Communist troops in the Shantung peninsula were announced as follows:

Number of engagements	56
Number of enemy encountered	13,628
Enemy establishments blasted	3
Enemy dead left behind	755
Prisoners	116
War spoils:	
Trench mortars	2
Shells for same	82
Light machine-guns	2
Automatic rifles	2
Rifles	493
Bullets for same	3,705
Revolvers	119
Hand-grenades	2,030
Telephones	2
Many other trophies.	

Tsingtao Troops Active

Domei

TSINGTAO, August 6.—War results scored by the Tsingtao Defense Corps in its operations against Chungking troops infesting Mt. Laoshan, 25 kilometers north of this city, during the period from June 21 up to August 3 were revealed as follows:

Enemy dead abandoned	472
Prisoners	94
War Trophies:	
Light machine-guns	2
Rifles	210
Revolvers	20
Hand-grenades	4,520
Enemy establishments blasted:	
Arsenals	3
Many other ammunition storehouses.	

Sunda Cotton Crop Good

Domei

SINGARADJA, August 6.—With effective measures adopted against damage by injurious insects, the raw cotton crop condition in the Lesser Sunda Islands is satisfactory, with favorable rainfall and temperature since the seeding season in June, it was learned today.

The raw cotton cultivators on the Island of Bali estimate eight piculs of raw cotton per hectare in the coming harvest season, for surpassing the figure of yield expected by the authorities concerned.

Goering Sees Speer

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Reich Marshal Hermann Goering who arrived in Berlin from the Fuehrer's Headquarters yesterday conferred with Munitions Minister Albert Speer. He later proceeded to Hamburg and inspected the damage caused by recent enemy air raids.

Culture Hall Opens Soon

Domei

HANOI, August 6.—The projected Japanese Cultural Institute in French Indo-China will be located opposite the Japanese Ambassadorial Office here.

The Institute is expected to open soon as all preliminary arrangements have been completed, including selection of staff members,

P.I. PREPARING FOR FREEDOM

Laurel Gives Views At Press Interview-- Policy Is Revealed

Domei

MANILA, August 5.—Jose P. Laurel Interior Commisioner of the Philippines and concurrently Chairman of the Independence Preparatory Committee, having recovered from the wounds he suffered at the hand of an assassin on June 5, granted an interview to newspaper representatives at his home this afternoon when he expressed his candid views regarding the policy for Philippine independence.

Q. Give us your view regarding preparations for independence of the Philippines of which you have charge and also your determination and responsibility.

A. All the Filipinos are determined to endeavor for the construction of a new Philippines. I also share that determination. I consider that the independence of the Philippines, to be newly acquired, must be, firstly, lasting, secondly, steady and thirdly, substantial. I have learned the words "Serving the State Through Seven Lives" and I am now endeavoring in that spirit for the construction of the Philippines, a construction in which the entire Filipinos offer their wholehearted endeavor to make the Philippines a proper and appropriate wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Drafting Constitution

Q. How are independence preparations progressing; what is the fundamental policy of the Independence Preparatory Committee and what are the points on which you are taking utmost pains?

A. In June this year the Independence Preparatory Committee was formed by members of the committee selected by the new Philippines Service Corps and I accepted the job despite my incompetence. I immediately opened activities and appointed a small subcommittee. The sub-committee's reports have been all submitted to me and the drafting committee is now engaged in the preparation of the Constitution. When this draft Constitution is ready, it will be shown to the Service Corps and the public and with their approval will be sent to the Military Administrative Department.

The fundamental policy of the Independence Preparatory Committee has for its supreme object the welfare of the people. Life, wealth, power everything belong to the people. This must be the slogan of the men who have the courage to face danger and responsibility for the establishment of an independent Philippines.

Q. How about the fundamental spirit of the Filipinos?

A. There are three points, first referring to patriotism, second cooperation for co-prosperity with the other peoples in the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere, and third, adherence to morality. Casting away any attachment to America brewed during many years of American control, the people of the New Philippines must embrace the spirit of Hakko Ichiu (universal brotherhood) and must become actuated with the determination to perform righteous things and to help the weak.

Q. How is the process of shifting from the Democratic spirit to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Spirit?

A. The term Democracy had two meanings during the period covering the 19th and 20th centuries, one being a representative form of government composed of representatives of the people as in the case of the United States, and the other the government, regardless of outward form, that is being supported, protected and accepted by the people. Both these forms of government are far from the Democracy of Lincoln. In its real meaning, Japan is an ideal Democratic country instead of either the United States or Britain. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the Filipinos must shift from individualism to collectivism, from selfish principle to co-prosperity principle, and also from the selfish principle to a neighborly principle.

Nation's Welfare First

Q. How is the spiritual education policy for the young Filipinos?

A. Heretofore there was no standard set up for the spiritual education of young Filipinos. Henceforth, this aspect will be stressed. Men and women will be urged to place first importance on their country and will be spiritually trained so as to be prepared to sacrifice themselves for their State.

Q. A portion of the Filipinos still dream of the return of American administration. What is your opinion?

A. It would be too absurd to look for the return of America seeing that even with the help of the Filipinos the United States proved itself unable to maintain the Philippines. I have three reasons for my opposition to the return of America, one being that I adhere to the State principle, heartily supporting the freedom and independence of the Philippines, and second, that should America come back, the Philippines would become the scene of battle again, followed by the destruction of all things, involving the sacrifice of many lives, and thirdly that the Filipinos are Asiatics racially and geographically.

Q. How about the basic policy after the granting of independence?

A. The first essential thing is the setting up of self-supply and self-sufficiency economy. Without the means of subsistence, it would be hard for a State to exist. The Philippines must cooperate and trod the path of co-prosperity and coexistence. And the Filipinos must advance for better livelihood as a member of Greater East Asia.

THAI DIPLOMAT FETED W. Wichit Wathakan, visiting Thai Foreign Minister, was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki at the Imperial Hotel at 6:30 p.m. Friday. Present at the function were members of the Thai Foreign Minister's suite and the local Embassy staff. Other distinguished personalities attending included former Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information, Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching, Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang, Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto and President Aiichiro Fujiyama of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Ono Unit Raids Enemy Quarters On Guadalcanal

(Continued From Page 1)

To them, death is a return home to the corps. It's impossible to fathom the strength of the Japanese men. I am indeed fortunate in having such wonderful subordinates.'

"With his own hands the Unit Commander gave the departing men the sake and tobacco so graciously given by His Imperial Majesty. Tears of gratitude welled in the eyes of the men as they vowed, 'We swear that we shall be worthy of the gracious Imperial Favors!'

Farewell Supper Given

"On the night of the 24th, the comrades managed to prepare a farewell supper for Lieutenant Ono. They held their repast in the dim light of the trenches with bursting roar of the enemy shells rocking the earth at intervals.

"'First Lieutenant Ono aren't you happy with your wishes fulfilled?' The Unit Commander laughingly patted Ono's shoulders.

"'No greater honor than this can befall a soldier,' answered Ono.

"'The enemy are tightening their vigilance more and more. You must be extremely cautious as you make your advance. Well, Ono, good luck to you.' 'We'll pray for your success.' 'Go swing that sword of yours to your heart's content.' Such were the words of cheer and encouragement, Lieutenant Ono's comrades uttered to him, while he listened silently with a faint smile playing around his mouth.

"At 8 a.m. on the following day, the party led by Lieutenant Ono left camp. The youthful leader left a letter to the Unit Commander, which was later disclosed to have been as follows:

"'Your Excellency and Gentlemen:

"'Lieutenant Ono, grateful for having been given the honorable mission, now starts on an expedition of death. He is determined to do his best to perform his duty successfully, thereby to set the Imperial Mind at ease. He tenders his profound thanks to Your Excellency and others for the guidance and encouragement given him.'

"Upon leaving the camp, Lieutenant Ono muttered confidently to the Unit Commander, 'We expect to discharge our mission at midnight on January 6.'

"Everybody was confident and hoped that the Ono Unit would successfully perform the mission imposed upon it.

"Corporal Ishima and Superior Private Sugiyama were busy preparing for the expedition. They equipped themselves with gunpowder, hand-grenades, wire-cutters, magnetos, sickles etc.

"Cheers were given the members of the party by their comrades-in-arms. The Lieutenant reported to Unit Commander Iwabuchi that the Raid Unit would carry out its mission at midnight on January 6 and return on the 15th.

"Presently, the three men left camp and proceeded in the direction of Mt. Austen along the Maruyama Highway. Subsequently, they reached the positions of the Inagaki Unit which had been holding to the northern foot of Mt. Austen.

"In front of the positions, were 300 or 400 enemy troops with whom the Inagaki Unit had been carrying on severe engagements daily. The Japanese defenders were short of supplies at that time and their munitions were daily diminishing. The soldiers were continuing to fight under the most trying circumstances imaginable.

"Unit Commander Inagaki explained to Lieutenant Ono the terrain and conditions of the enemy forces in detail and suggested that the Raid Unit advance to its objective along the Lunga River.

Mission Fulfilled

"Before daybreak on the following day, December 27, the party left the Inagaki Unit and penetrated into thick jungles.

"The subsequent activities of the party are unknown. To ascertain the daring acts performed by the three dauntless soldiers, we have an illuminating statement by a Surgeon-Colonel named Yamamoto to the effect that at midnight on January 6, two columns of smoke rose at the Lunga delta, that flames were visible there and that for some time, enemy artillery batteries in the Lunga River sector were silenced.

"A Japanese Unit also reported that two columns of black smoke were clearly seen along the lower stretches of the Lunga River at midnight on January 6.

"We can visualize how the three warriors proceeded to their objective through inpenetrable jungles and across the Lunga River, disposing of the enemy scouts they encountered on their way.

"It is safe to imagine that Corporal Ishima and Superior Private Sugiyama separately blasted two sections of the enemy headquarters, while Lieutenant Ono dashed into enemy officers quarters to strike down the Yankees with his blade.

"We firmly believe that Heavenly Help must have been granted liberally to these heroic warriors who devoted their all to the lofty cause of their motherland."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

goods, prohibiting any raise in prices, prosecuting the more unscrupulous hoarders and prohibiting speculative financing but these measures proved ineffective. Prices are still going up. Why is this so? Hitherto no thoroughgoing purge has been effected in the financial world and among the Anglo-American financiers.

Such a purge will be a vital foundation for the reorganization of the Shanghai International Settlement. The National Government must put heart and soul into this task. It must not be swayed by any other consideration than the fundamental one of stabilizing the living of the people.

America's Negro Problem

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The negro riot, which occurred on August 1 in Harlem, New York, raises two issues. One is exposure of the American mask of Democracy and the other concerns the human composition which is an important factor in American resistance power. The weakest point in the resistance power of the United States which depends on huge material production is said to be the "human" question. This means not only the training of combatants which cannot be easily replenished but also the latent evil in the constitution of the American population, that is, the racial mosaic.

Constituting more than 10 per cent of the American population with 15,000,000 (said to be really 25,000,000-28,000,000), the Negroes naturally offer a headache to the Americans politically, socially, religiously, racially and even physically. The Ku Klux Klan, vanguard of Protestant Nationalism, was first organized as a secret order for oppressing the Negro. The cruel and barbaric lynchings originated in their expression of hatred of the Negroes. Mayor La Guardia of New York was panic-stricken by the comment of Walter White, leader of the Colored People's League, that such racial discrimination against the Negroes in America deprives President Roosevelt of any voice in the Atlantic Charter, the China problem or India problem.

The Negro movement in the United States is not yet united with the camp divided between the militant and the conciliatory factions. The conciliatory faction is led by Robert Moulton, president of the Booker Washington University, and the militant faction by William E. B. Dubois, Walter White and others. But there are 2,000,000 Negro voters as against a total of 40,000,000. The Negroes also multiply at the rate of 100 per cent in 20 years whereas the whites can multiply that much only in 80 years. When this oppressed minority is truly united and ably led under a definite banner it will constitute a most deadly menace to the white population of the United States.

MAUNG PLEDGES UNITED EFFORTS

New Burma Army Chief Stresses Cooperation With Japanese Forces

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, August 6.—"The Burmese Army should wholeheartedly cooperate with the Japanese Army for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia," declared Colonel Shu Maung, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese National Defense Army in his first press interview with Japanese correspondents on Friday after the assumption of his post. Colonel Maung has succeeded Major-General Thakin Aung San who has become Minister of Defense.

Expressing his firm determination to die for his country, Colonel Maung declared to the following effect:

"Burma's independence can be maintained only by victory in the War of Greater East Asia. Therefore, what we should do is to closely cooperate with the Japanese Army for final victory in the war. Since we don't want to become again a semi-colonial state of any foreign Power, we have firm determination not to allow the enemy to trespass our soil. In these circumstances, it is an urgent matter to increase the strength of the National Defense Army, but more important is to train picked soldiers with high sense of patriotism. For this purpose, I am intending to train soldiers who have self-sacrificing spirit and who can overcome any difficulties and hardships.

"The Imperial Rescript granted the Japanese Army is a valuable lesson to us. I think it is highly desirable for the Burmese soldiers, too, to observe the spirit set forth in the Imperial Rescript.

"The conscription system, as is practised in Japan, is most ideal for the future Burmese Army, but in the present state where officers are few and equipment is insufficient, the volunteer system would be proper for the time being. The augmentation of armament and the expansion of air force and other mechanized units are, of course, important issues, but for all these we need Japan's generous assistance. But for the present we have to do our utmost to display the present strength of the Burmese Army to the highest pitch."

It may be interesting to recall that Colonel Maung, who is only 32 years old, was once an ardent anti-British independence fighter. When the Japanese advanced into Burma, he cooperated with the Japanese Forces as the commander of the Burmese Volunteer Army, and also at the time of the Akyab campaign, he fought bravely as a unit commander of the Burmese Army.

AXIS IN SICILY RESIST STIFFLY

Raid Palermo, Augusta --Italian Raider Sinks 3 Ships in Gibraltar

Domei

ROME, August 6.—The Italian High Command issued the following war bulletin today.

Axis forces operating in the central sector of Sicily are putting up stubborn resistance against the invaders.

During the last three weeks anti-Axis forces have continued to bomb or bombard the city of Catania and consequently the Axis troops withdrew from it. The citizens withstood enemy attacks maintaining a brave attitude.

Axis planes raided the ports of Palermo and Augusta damaging enemy ships lying at anchor there. In the raid, the Axis air force shot down five enemy planes.

One Italian raiding vessel penetrated the port of Gibraltar, sinking two Liberty-type merchantmen of 7,500 tons and one tanker of 10,000 tons.

On May 8, it may be recalled, Italian submarines carried out similar exploits when they sank two British merchantmen totaling 17,500 tons and one American merchantship of 7,500 tons, in the port of Gibraltar.

Enemy Drives Checked

Domei

BERLIN, August 6.—Regarding the Sicilian war situation, Karl Pragner, D.N.B. war correspondent, reported:

"Anti-Axis forces on the central front launched a new offensive in the Nicosia sector on Thursday. Anti-Axis forces, consisting chiefly of Canadian troops and small American units, attacked Axis positions in the same sector, but were forced to retreat.

"American tanks took part in this battle, but their activities were negligible, which is proof that the enemy sustained serious damages during the past three days' fighting.

"Powerful anti-Axis infantry units attempted to advance to the highway running from the southern foot of Mt. Nebrodi to Troina, but their attempts were completely frustrated by German forces.

"German rear forces in the Regalbuto and Paterno sectors are dealing constant blows to anti-Axis forces, and German mountain units are very active.

"It is reported that the British Eighth Army in the Catanian zone has not yet advanced to the northern side of Catania City."

Reich-Italy Unity Set to Beat Foe

(Continued From Page 1)

strength since then has not abated and severe fighting is still raging between the Germans, who have concentrated their strength by compressing the lines and the Soviets.

German resistance was considerable, and it is unthinkable that enemy attack should give a telling blow to them. But the Germans are not in a position to make light of Soviet military power. Accordingly, the Eastern Front still retains aspects of decisive war, but 'we obtain the impression that the issue does not call for immediate urgency, at least for the present.

The Southern Italian Front, however, is being discussed as of major importance. It is no longer Italy's issue but requires emergency counter-measures on the part of Germany

In Berlin, people appreciate the fact that the new Italian Cabinet, which carried out a great revolution, that is, change of political structure, in midst of the present decisive war, should make greater efforts for adjustment of its domestic structure than for war itself.

With Catania abandoned, the situation at Sicily is now viewed as reaching a noteworthy stage. Italian public opinion is reported to be in favor of continuing the war to the last in cooperation with Germany. This point is being clarified in reports from the Badoglio Government and other Italian sources.

Because of the importance of the Southern Front, Germany is concentrating on future development of the Southern European war situation after withdrawal from Catania.

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Kato's Resting Place To Be Tama Cemetery

As a fitting location for the final resting place of the late Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero God of the Air, Tama Cemetery has been selected after careful consideration by the Army Aviation Headquarters, the widow of the Hero God and others concerned. Asahiyama in Asahimura, Hokkaido, the native home of the Hero God and the place where the Kato Shrine is planned to be built, had been first considered as a suitable location for the interment of Major-General Kato's ashes. However, from the desire of those concerned to have the burial grounds of the first Hero God of the "wild eagles" accessible to as many persons as possible, the Tama Cemetery was selected. As a result of negotiations on the part of the Army authorities with Shigeo Otachi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, it has been decided to proffer the plot free for the purpose by the Metropolitan Government. Major-General Kato's widow and others will inspect the grounds in the near future to select the location.

SUMATRA ENDS INDUSTRY MEET

Definite Plans Made To Export Specified Commodities to Japan

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, August 6.—After deliberating upon questions pertaining to securing of commodities for export to Japan, increased production of foodstuff, distribution of daily necessities, self-sufficiency and utilization of various firms in Sumatra, the two-day session of heads of industrial departments from 10 States in Sumatra closed on August 4.

Regarding securing of commodities for export to Japan, it is reported that definite plans have been formed to supply copra, tin, rubber and palm-oil from Sumatra within this year.

For smooth distribution of daily necessities, early establishment was urged of various states' distribution mechanisms to cooperate with the Sumatra Imported Commodities Distribution Control Guild.

In view of increased demand for rice in parallel with rehabilitation of Shonan, the States were requested to concentrate more upon increased foodstuff production.

Regarding the central authorities' policy to make various localities self-supporting, representatives of each State pledged to do their utmost toward early attainment of self-sufficiency. Also each State will encourage the founding of small-scale industries to manufacture daily necessities.

To unify Military Administration and various commercial and industrial firms for attainment of economic rehabilitation, it was decided that agricultural and mining companies should organize a guild similar to the Imported Commodities Distribution Guild.

Stalin Desired For New Talks

(Continued From Page 1)

anti-Axis forces on Sicily before greater reinforcements are made and new operations started."

Propaganda policies of the B.B.C. were targets of criticism and debate in the Lower House. Brendon Bracken, Propaganda Minister, frankly acknowledged that the B.B.C had made many blunders in the past, and the final outcome was the appointment of an investigation committee.

Meanwhile, the following explanation was tendered in connection with the suppression of La Marsailles, de Gaullist news organ.

"Publication of La Marsailles was prohibited because it had printed irresponsible editorials and had sought to foster dissension among anti-Axis nations. Please remember that the headquarters of French refugees is in Algiers, not London. Therefore, London is not entitled to publish a paper with French political connection."

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CHINESE COMING FOR MEET HERE

Delegates Chosen for 2nd E. Asia Literary Meet From August 25

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 6.—Chinese representatives to the second session of the Greater East Asia Literary Conference to be held in Tokyo beginning August 25 were decided upon today. Many illustrious personages, including one woman representative, from China's journalistic circle are among those chosen as delegates to the forthcoming parley.

They are: Chou Yeh-jan, 59, Chief of the reference department of the Chunghua Jipao; Chiu Yun-to, 37, staff member of the Hsin Chungkuo Pao; Tou Kang-te, 35, editor-in-chief of the monthly "Chunghua Yuehpao"; Lu Feng, 32, managing editor of the Hsin Chungkuo Pao; Liu Yu-sheng, 27, proprietor of the publishing house of the monthly "Feng Yu Tan"; Madame Hu Fang, young staff member of the monthly "Ju Sheng," who writes under the pen-name Kwanlou.

Chou Yeh-jan, one of the selected representatives, told Domei that it pleased him a great deal to be able to visit Japan, which he had long desired to do.

Referring to the recent retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement to China, Mr. Chou confessed that the question had been regarded by him as quite impossible. Its realization, however, through Japan's good offices satisfied the Chinese nation in great measure, he remarked.

Madame Hu also expressed her great satisfaction over her selection as one of China's literary representatives. She said that she had entertained for a long time respect for Japan for the progress it has made spiritually.

Regarding the importance of literature for a country, she declared she has a firm conviction that it is the supreme expression of a nation. "I am looking forward to a time when we can keep up friendship among all nations in East Asia through the medium of literature," she added.

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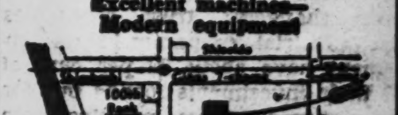

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